The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2916 — WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1891. — SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL£ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager. [19

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

MR. A. B. McKEAN is authorized to sign all documents and exercise all Powers necessary for the conduct of the Business of the Bank, as ACTING CHIEF MANAGER.

CHAU TUNG SHANG,
WILLIAM WOTTON,
CHAN KIT SHAN,
D. GILLIES,
KWAN OI CHUN. } Directors.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1891. [1027

Insurances.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Standard has a long record of good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £7,000,000 Stg.; the Premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
932—6] Agents, Hongkong

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [6

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND..... $318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [1250

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [216

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the KINNEY BROS. New York branch of the American Tobacco (Trust) Company's well-known brands of "SWEET CAPORAL," "STRAIGHT CUT," "FULL DRESS," &c., &c., CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1891. [998

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th instant, the Undersigned entered into Partnership as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, and intend to carry on business under the style of DANBY & POTTS.

All Forward Contracts made by the Partners previous to the 7th instant will be carried out by them individually, and independently of the said Firm.

S. I. DANBY.
G. H. POTTS.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. [1090

NOTICE.

I SHALL continue to carry on business at Takow and Taiwanfoo (Formosa) as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

D. MONCRIEFF WRIGHT.
Taiwanfoo, 15th July, 1891. [999

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [58

Intimations.

LOST, ON THE 6TH INST.

A DIAMOND CRESCENT, single row large stones. Handsome reward will be offered for recovery of same.

Apply to
X.,
c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1891. [1087

BOARD AND LODGING.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to
Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1891. [1007

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 17th day of August, 1891, at 11 o'clock a.m., when the special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held to-day will be submitted for confirmation.

SHEWAN & Co.,
Temporary General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1891. [1070

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY the 17th day of August, 1891, at 12.15 o'clock a.m., when the Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held to-day will be submitted for confirmation.

SHEWAN & Co.,
Temporary General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1891. [1071

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August current, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1891.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
F. DE BOVIS,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1891. [1054

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the Corporation, will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 8th, to Saturday, the 22nd day of August current, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
F. DE BOVIS,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1891. [1055

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 24th August, at Three p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1891.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th of August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1891. [1075

THE HONGKONG CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th August, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the Meeting on July 31st, viz.:—

"That the Committee be authorised to carry out the alterations in accordance with the plans and Estimates before the Meeting."

By order of the Committee,
ED. JNO. BOARDS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st August 1891. [1064

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

IN BANKRUPTCY,

Re ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

TELEGRAPHIC instructions have been received from Mr. GEORGE WREFORD, Official Receiver, High Court of Justice, London, authorising the undersigned to act on his behalf in all matters pertaining to the above estate. All Creditors of the said firm at Hongkong are hereby requested to forward particulars of their claims to the undersigned, and all Debtors to the said firm are hereby notified that payment may only be made to the undersigned.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1891.
1008] DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

DURING this and next month members are recommended to practise at the 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges—Bisley rules; and 7 rounds and one sighting shot at each distance. It is desired that all scores made be sent in to the Secretary. A prize will be given to the compiler of the highest aggregate of not less than 5 practices.

J. ANDERSON,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [65

SIENTING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [448

Intimations.

BULLOCH, LADE & CO.'S SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ESTD. 1864.

"VERY OLD HIGHLAND BLEND."
"RARE OLD BLEND" (choice old Highland).
"EXTRA SPECIAL" (finest Liqueur Whisky).

SOLE CONSIGNEES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.
Hongkong—18, Queen's Road. [16

SHOOTING SEASON, 1891.
FOR SALE.

ELEY'S GREEN, BLUE and BROWN } CARTRIDGE CASES.
ELEY'S NEW DAMP-PROOF }
PIGON and WILKS ALLIANCE POWDER.
FELT, CLOTH and GREASE-PROOF WADS.
NEWCASTLE CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT.
GUN-IMPLEMENTS and SPORTING SUNDRIES.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, loaded to order.
DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECES.
MARTINI-HENRI RIFLES, WINCHESTER REPEATING CARBINES.
SMITH & WESSON'S REVOLVERS.
SHOOTING SUITS, STOCKINGS, HATS, BOOTS, &c.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1891. [39

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

BOOKS FOR THE STUDY OF CHINESE.

English and Cantonese Dictionary, Sixth Ed., by John Chalmers, L.L.D.—Just Published...	$ 3.00
Dr. Eitel's Cantonese Dictionary—4 parts with supplement	11.75
Dr. Williams' Syllabic Dictionary	15.00

WORKS BY J. DYER BALL.

Cantonese made easy. A book of simple sentences in the Cantonese Dialect, with free and literal translations and directions for the rendering of English Grammatical Forms into Chinese.. ...	3.00
How to speak Cantonese	3.00
How to write Chinese	2.00
How to write the Radicals	75
An English and Cantonese Pocket Vocabulary	75
The San Wui Dialect	50
The Tung Kwun Dialect	50
Chinese without a teacher, by H.A. Giles	1.00
Lobscheid's Select Phrases in the Canton Dialect, edited by Dr. Kerr	50
Wade's Tzu Erh Chi. Colloquial Series, 3 vols..	15.00
Giles' Dictionary of Colloquial Idioms in the Mandarin Dialect	3.00
Dr. Chalmers on the Structure of Chinese Characters	4.00

RECENT AND STANDARD BOOKS ON CHINA.

Chinese Characteristics, by A. H. Smith...	2.50
New China and Old; personal recollections and observations of 30 years, by Archdeacon Moule...	3.00
Three Years in Western China, a Narrative of three journeys in Ssü-chuan, Kuei-chow and Yunnan, by Alex. Hosie	5.50
John Kenneth MacKenzie, Medical Missionary in China, by Mrs. Buyson ...	2.50
Up the Yangtse, by E. H. Parker	1.50
Chinese Account of the Opium War, by E. H. Parker	75
China's Intercourse with Europe, by E.H. Parker	75
Lays of Far Cathay: a collection of Original Poems by "Tung-chia" Illustrated by H.H...	2.00
English and Chinese Cookery Book, containing 200 Receipts in English and Chinese, by J. Dyer Ball	2.00
I. M. Customs Returns of Trade 1890 ...	5.00

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.
(From J. Broadwood & Sons and Collard & Collard).
THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

PIANOS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE AND GUARANTEED.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE.
TUNING—REPAIRS.
Instruments made equal to new. Large experience, all Machinery, trained men and Work guaranteed
OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
16 YEARS extensive experience in China, and the only firm of trained and practical people devoting themselves entirely to the Music and Musical Instrument Trade. [789

CARMICHAEL & CO., LIMITED
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS;—NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, and ELECTRICAL.
OUTFITTING;—A select, but inexpensive Stock.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES in great variety.
AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND and CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1891. [1043

W. POWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
GENTLEMEN'S TROPICAL FELT HATS
(CORK-LINED)
IN BLACK, AND OTHER COLOURS.

W. POWELL & CO.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1891 [6

ROBERT LANG & CO.
NEW HATS.
BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS
SINGLE TERAI HATS
(ALL SHADES).
STRAW AND PITH HATS.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [136

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
Commission Agents.

JUST LANDED A FRESH LOT OF TOBACCOES.

"OLD RIP."
"RICHMOND GEM,"
"OUR BOYS,"
"VERGINIA FLAKE,"
"CARTE BLANCHE,"
"POSTILLION CAVENDISH,"
"WILL'S BIRD'S EYE,"
"THREE CASTLES,"
and
"GOLDEN CLOUD."

CIGARS.
Compania de General's most common blends, in good condition always in stock.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1891. [17

To be Let.

TO LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 18, PRAYA CENTRAL, splendidly suited for SHIPPING OFFICES, having a commanding view over the entire Harbour. Rent $50 per month.

Apply to the Manager,
CARMICHAEL & Co., LIMITED,
18, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1891. [1056

TO BE LET.

NO. 5, RICHMOND TERRACE, Five Rooms.—Gas and Water laid on. Bath-rooms, Yard, and Coolie Quarters cemented. Rent moderate.

Apply to
THE SECRETARY,
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

HOUSES at Mountain View near Plunkett's Gap, Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6 large dwelling rooms with every convenience. These houses overlook both sides of the Island and are cool, comfortable and healthy.

Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP,
Secretary,
The Austin Arms Hotel,
and
Building Company, Ltd.
38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1891. [36

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.

R. B. LOT No. 50.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1891. [710

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

AT Bonham Road, "RHEDA," a SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Tennis Court.

J. M. BASA,
No. 25, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1891. [965

TO BE LET.

THE Premises now in our occupation, known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," in Queen's Road Central.

Possession from 1st July next.
For further particulars, apply to
THE MARINBURK FURNITURE Co., LD.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [871

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.

AT KOWLOON.

A FEW HOUSES in KNUTSFORD TERRACE containing 5 Rooms each and Bath-rooms. Tennis Courts. Healthy situation. Cheap Rent.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1080

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES No. 9, Praya Central, lately occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. The whole by flats, or single rooms suitable for Offices and Dwelling.

Apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1891. [891

TO LET.

SHOP in Pedder's Street, presently occupied by Mr. HAHN.

Also
4 ROOMS on First Floor, Suitable for offices.

Apply to
CRUICKSHANK & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1891. [935

TO LET.

NO. 29, MOSQUE JUNCTION.

Apply to
W. PETERSON,
German Tavern.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1891. [1022

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co.'s Premises.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1890. [49

Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE,
(Dois for Adults 15 to 30 grains troy.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also he very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
Hongkong, 30th May, 1889. [424

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship
"CHINGTU,"
A. Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th inst.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the Engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. [1084

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.
Calling at Colombo.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"GWALIOR,"
Captain J. F. Jephson, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at Noon.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1891. [1093

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1891. [1095

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG, AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"RADNORSHIRE,"
Captain Davies, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th inst.

For Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. [956

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, HODEIDAH, MASSAWAH, SUAKIM, JEDDA, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE AND FIUME.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship
"PANDORA,"
Captain G. Messel, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at NOON.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1078

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship
"KINTUCK,"
W. S. Thomson, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 22nd inst.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. [1082

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ANCONA,"
Captain W. D. Mudie, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at Daylight.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1891. [3

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MIRZAPORE,"
Captain R. Harvey, with the outward mail is expected to arrive here on Friday Evening, the 14th instant, and will have quick despatch for the above port.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1891. [3

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"MACDUFF,"
Captain Porter, will be despatched for the above port on the 28th instant.

For Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [976

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1891. [1089

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.

QUININE WINE.

GUARANTEED of full strength, and made according to the directions of the British Pharmacopœia. Per bottle, $1.

QUININE AND IRON TONIC.

The Iron in this preparation is in a form and chemical condition easily broken up and assimilated by the blood. In this form, combined with Quinine, it makes a powerful, stimulating and strengthening Tonic, which speedily removes the cause of so many distressing symptoms, arising from nervous and muscular debility.

It is a certain cure for neuralgia, dizziness, chills and malarial fevers. Per bottle, 50 Cents and $1.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND DECOCTION OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

This preparation contains all the virtues which belong to Sarsaparilla itself, and which have raised that medicine to the deservedly highest estimation in the medical world, as a sustaining, purifying tonic. It has a singular influence over the blood, which it enriches and purifies. Thereby removing pimples blotches and other skin troubles from whatever cause arising. Per bottle, $1.50 and $2.75.

IODIZED FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

This preparation is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered. It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, and the addition of the Iodide will be found to greatly enhance the curative properties of the Sarsaparilla as a Blood Purifier.

It is recommended in all cases requiring treatment for Secondary Symptoms, and in Scrofulous or other diseases of the skin. Per bottle, $1.50 and $2.75.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

☞ We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,

"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [5

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

LONDON, August 10th.

The state of the Emperor of Germany's health is causing anxiety. It is rumoured that he had a fall on board the Imperial yacht, the result of a fit.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

IT does take nine tailors to make a man: one to measure him, one to make the clothes, and seven to collect the bill.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE maiden blushed and hung her head,
"What do you take me for?" she said.
The young man spoke up eagerly,
"For better or for worse," said he.

THE *Peruvian Mail*, a brightly written and well got up paper, speaks of the *Melbourne Argus* as the leading journal published in Victoria, New South Wales. Copies of the penny atlas should sell well in Peru.

AT about twelve o'clock last night, whilst the Police were raiding a gambling house in Rosario Street a Chinaman jumped from the top storey, and was killed. There were three men and two women in the house at the time.

"DOES the O'Regan live here?" inquired a stranger of an Irish butler. "He does, sir; but he's dead." "Dear me, how long is he dead?" "Faith, if the poor man had lived to Wednesday next, he'd just be dead a fortnight."

A YOUNGSTER aged seven, who yesterday morning was sent to school, failed to turn up again, and upon a search being instituted his body was found in a water hole close by.

THE mild thermometer doth smile.
On hong, hotel, godown, pagoda.
And in a very little while.
Is nearly drowned in Scotch and soda.

THE agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co.) inform us that the Canadian Pacific steamship *Parthia* arrived at Vancouver yesterday, and the steamship *Empress of India* arrived at Yokohama to-day, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

THE London correspondent of the *Nottingham Guardian* declares that Lord Randolph Churchill's strictures on the Donald Currie Line of Steamships are to be made the subject of a lawsuit. The company has resolved to sue Lord Randolph for libel.

THE latest phase of the strike movement comes all the way from Darkest Africa. All the women of a West African tribe, objecting to the treatment they received, struck work, and went over to a hostile tribe. Their husbands have given in. 'Twas ever thus.

A BOY Chan Yau aged 15 was found last night at 8 o'clock at Yau-ma-tí not far from the station, staggering and to all appearances under the effects of opium poisoning. An emetic was administered at once and the festive youth sent to the Civil Hospital where he died at 11.45 p.m.

A TEACHER was engaged in explaining to a young class the story of Aaron and the magicians before Pharaoh. When she got to the part where Aaron's rod swallowed the rods of all the others, a little boy quite hanging over with excitement, cried out, "My! but that was a gude yin!"

WE tender our cordial thanks to the Spanish Consul at Hongkong for the news that a mild and undersized typhoon had escaped last night from somewhere within the vicinity of Luzon at 11.4 p.m. and when last seen was making its way S.S.W. If it keeps on the even tenor of its way, it will pay a friendly visit to our friends at Singapore.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square to-morrow, commencing at 7.30 p.m.:—

March	"Jupiter"	Gurtner.
Lancers	"The Mikado"	Bucalossi.
Valse	"Little Sailor"	Crown.
Polka	"Drink puppy Drink"	D'Albert.
Quadrille	"Roundabout"	Williams.
Galop	"Kassassian"	Winterbottom.

SOME years ago Quong Tart, Sydney's boss Chinese, was tendered a banquet locally. Replying to the toast of his health, he said: "Some people tink 'cos a man born in China he must be a heathen and a savage—might just as well say 'cos Jesu Cly born in a stable he's a horse." The soul of Dean Swift has apparently been reincarcerated in Quong.

CAPT. BROWN of the S. S. *Taion* was up before Mr. Wise to-day charged with having transhipped kerosene oil in the harbour during prohibited hours. The gallant captain admitted the offence, but stated that he had no port regulations for his guidance. Mr. Wise noted this and fined the defendant $25, and a woman whose cargo-boat was engaged in the traffic was fined $5.

THE *Philadelphia Ledger* announces the engagement of a bright young spark named Milton Brown, aged eighty-four years, of Annerton, (Ont.), to Mrs. Margaret Clickert, a flighty creature ninety-seven years old, of the same place. The groom has buried four wives, and the bride has had the satisfaction of planting no less than five husbands, and still lives in hopes.

MR. A. G. WISE held an inquest on the body of Hu Tsu Tak, who died in the Civil Hospital on the 2nd inst. The deceased was a boarding house runner and in the course of his occupation he had a dispute with another Chinaman on board the *Hailoong* on the 26th ult., which resulted in a clan fight, and in the death of the deceased. A verdict in accordance with the evidence adduced, was returned.

AN attorney in Dublin having died exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set on foot to pay the expenses of his burial. Most of the attorneys and barristers having subscribed, one of them applied to Toler, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Norbury, expressing the hope that he would also subscribe his shilling. "Only a shilling?" said Toler. "Only a shilling to bury an attorney? Here is a guinea; go and bury one-and-twenty of them."

HOW many people know, asks a contemporary, that Mr. F. C. Burnand (editor of *Punch*) was for many years in the Jesuit Convent in Bayswater, and was even admitted to minor orders, tonsured, and invested with cassock and biretta? To this day Mr. Burnand's mode of taking recreation after his week's work is to lie on his back, pipe in mouth, and read the "Tablet and Weekly Register." After the serious labour of editing *Punch* he finds recuperation in this light literature.

A MAFOO in the employ of Mr. Kennedy was charged before Mr. A. G. Wise at the Magistracy to-day, with furious riding and with having thereby endangered the life of a young child who was straying about the road. A constable gave evidence as to the narrow escape of the child, whereupon Mr. Wise administered a most sensible and severe rebuke to the woman who allowed so young a child to wander alone about the street, and at once dismissed the case against the mafoo.

HERE is a hoary old "goak" that has been resuscitated at the expense of Mozart, which we do not remember having heard more than a thousand times before. The great man was paying a visit to a monastery, and during mass was tortured by the playing of a ludicrously inefficient organist. At dinner the prior asked Mozart how he liked the organist's performance:—"He plays in quite a Biblical fashion," said Mozart. "What do you mean?" "His left hand does not know what his right hand doeth," quoted he of the musical soul.

IT is rather curious, says a home contemporary, that the captains of the rival Universities which meet at Lord's Cricket Ground to-day should be both Scotchmen. Mr. Gregor M'Gregor, the Cambridge captain, is a son of the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, but most of his cricket was learned at Uppingham School, where he made wicket-keeping a special study. Mr. M. R. Jardine, the Oxford captain, met with phenomenal success as a schoolboy at Fettes College, near Edinburgh. His batting average during his last year at Fettes was close on 80 runs per innings.

THE *Metapédia* loaded with Railway material for the North has been lying in harbour for some days with a bursted or damaged steam-pipe the repair of which has been taken into hand by the Dock Company. Our old friend H.M.S. *Tweed* lies suspended between heaven and its antipodes supported by Dock-yard lighters and four Dock Company's Oregon pine spars, so far as our eagle eyed reporter could see this morning. It is to be hoped she will not long be held in suspension for a vessel somehow or another like an animal feels at ease in its own element, and kicks against being in limbo as much as a civilized Christian does.

ANOTHER proof of the risks that the ordinary Chinaman will run in order to avoid arrest was given last night. Detective Sgt. Haddon made a raid on a house at No. 9 Rozario Street and surprised a crowd of gamblers one of whom elected to seek the seclusion that the smoke-hole of an adjoining house granted, and in his hurry had his head split in two. Those captured were each fined $10, which amount was promptly anted up.

CONCERNING the ever-recurring farce of testing, in the witness-box ability to understand the nature of an oath in the case of an infant, or a blackfellow, or a Chinaman, or a J.P., District Court Judge Paul, of Queensland, the other day remarked that it would be far better to instruct and to catechise white men about statutory punishments than about hell-fire and other imaginary things. The average blackfellow's answer as to the consequences of his telling a lie on oath is—"Mine go to Hell!" with a big accent on the last word. "Where's hell?" the Court asks—just as if the Court itself knew!—and Jackey promptly replies, "Longa plulty lock-up, *my* word!"

IT must be a peculiar kind of muscular Christianity that is inculcated in some of the Sunday Schools of Govan, says a Glasgow paper. Happening to pass Govan Cross on Sunday evening, our attention was attracted by a crowd of small boys angrily discussing some topic of absorbing interest. Several of them had stuck a defiant attitude, and, judging a fight to be imminent, I stepped forward to assume the role of peace-maker, when I was astonished to hear one of the urchins exclaim, as he shoved one fellow-scholar up against another, "Gi'e him a shot on the nose, Jock, an' I'll hand yer Bible!" A policeman opportunely came forward and the pugnacious infants instantly dissembled.

THE Chilians are apparently in a fair way towards the fate that is popularly supposed to have overtaken the Kilkenny cats, and the universal condemnation of Balmaceda's government is strikingly apparent in newspapers, which reach us from that part of the world. In journals of the highest standing we read the strongest expressions of opinion against the Dictator, and we cordially agree with them. Balmaceda began his Dictatorship by suppressing the Courts of Justice, and ousting the judges at the point of the bayonet. The Congressionalists, on the contrary, not only allow the tribunals full liberty of action, but are actually preparing to erect a Palace of Justice in Iquique, in order to provide them with commodious quarters. In the meantime, the reign of terror continues in Santiago. The authorization given to the Dictator to fine anybody he pleases up to twenty million dollars and even go so far as to compel them to disburse, by inflicting the punishment he sees fit upon them, is on a par with the well known ideas of the Spanish ruffian who, when he cannot extort any money from a victim, takes it out in assault and battery of the latter's head; while his savage torture of prominent men is worthy of the most brutal epochs of the rack and the Inquisition. The *Peruvian Mail* says that the Congress authorised Balmaceda to fine anybody he sees fit any amount he may think proper up, to twenty million dollars, the money to be applied to the expense of suppressing the Congressionalists. The fine is to be paid within the time, at the place and in the form designated by the President or his agents. The President is also authorised to compel backward payers of the fine to pay up, by the infliction of such punishments as he may deem advisable. And we also learn from a letter that is published by an Iquique newspaper from a gentleman at Santiago, who is one of the victims of the blood-thirsty scoundrel Balmaceda that. He was arrested on suspicion and cruelly flogged and otherwise maltreated in the hope of wringing secrets from him which he was supposed to possess. His torture was only stopped when the Dictator was satisfied that he knew nothing of what they were trying to get out out of him, and as a result of this barbarous treatment, the victim is maimed for life.

MESSRS. WHEELOCK & Co.'s report issued at Shanghai on the 7th inst. says that since their last issue of the 24th ult. the freight market has shewn a further decline. Towards the end of last week rumours were current that a drop was imminent and it unfortunately proved to be only too true. Cargo for London still continues very scarce and all steamers are receiving but poor support. On the other hand for New York there is ample demand for space and the berth is not over supplied with tonnage. Coastwise—Demand is far from brisk and the regular liners suffice to fill requirements. From Nagasaki to Shanghai—Owing to the scarcity of coal, rates have again declined and the market closes weak at quotations. For London *vía* usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—As noted below, departures during the fortnight have been considerable, the berth is now fully occupied by the steamers *Benglos*, *Patroclus* and *Gleneagles* circulated for despatch in a few days. Rates of freight for all lines are alike as per quotations. For New York *vía* Suez Canal:—The steamer *Benlawers* arrived from Japan 31st ultimo and will sail *vía* Amoy 8th instant, having secured as much cargo as her allotted space would permit of her booking, and there being still further cargo on the market the steamship *Ess* due here in a few days should experience no difficulty in filling up, should buying go on a similar basis to what it has done during the past two week. Rate for freight 40*s.* per ton for tea and general cargo. *Vía* the Cape:—The *C. S. Whitney* has now begun loading but the demand for tonnage by sail is somewhat limited. Departures for London *vía* usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—P. & O. extra boat steamship *Bombay* 25th ult.; steamship *Glenlyon* *vía* Foochow 26th, steamship *Cardiganshire* *vía* Foochow 28th, steamship *Jason* *vía* Foochow 29th idem; steamship *Ningchow* *vía* Amoy, and P. & O. extra boat steamship *Canton* 1st and 6th instant respectively. Departure for New York, *vía* usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—The steamship *Thorndale* *vía* Amoy 28th July. Departure for Vancouver, American ship *Hecla* 1,476 tons register 4th instant *vía* Kobe and Yokohama. Quotations are:—Shanghai to London, P. & O. S. N. Co. 25*s.* per ton for tea and general cargo; through to New York 35*s.* 0*d.* for Tea and General cargo. Shanghai to London, O. S. S. Co. 25*s.* per ton for Tea and General cargo; through to New York 35*s.* 0*d.* for Tea and General cargo. Shanghai to London, Glen Line 25*s.* per ton for Tea and General cargo; through to New York 35*s.* 0*d.* for Tea and General cargo. Shanghai to London, Ben Line 25*s.* per ton for Tea and General cargo; through to New York 35*s.* 0*d.* for Tea and General cargo. Shanghai to London, C. S. M. S. Co., Current rates. Nagasaki to Shanghai $0.90 per ton of coal nett, for both steamers and sailing vessels. Chefoo to Amoy, 14 cents per picul. Newchwang to Amoy, 17 cents per picul. Settlements during the fortnight:—*Oscarshall*, Norwegian steamer 769 tons register, Newchwang to Kobe 16½ cents, 12 lay days. *Tellus*, German steamer 939 tons register, Chefoo to Amoy 14 cents, 10 lay days. Disengaged vessels in port:—*Hayward*, American barque, 932 tons register; *Nauractus*, British ship, 1,399 tons register; *Geo. Thompson* British barque, 1,128 tons register; *Victoria*, Norwegian barque, 855 tons register; *Centurion*, British ship, 1,904 tons register; *Elizabeth Graham*, British barque, 839 tons register.

CENSUS returns show that the Salvation Army has 86,662 members in the United States, with 320 organisations, forty church edifices, 287 halls, a total seating capacity of 102,261, and church property valued at £7,472.

A NATIVE Engine driver named Chan Kit was charged before Mr. Wise to-day, with selling prepared opium without a licence. Li A Hang Hang an informant, gave evidence of buying 15 taels of opium from defendant, and Chief E. O. Spooner also identified the prisoner, as having been fined $300 for the same offence upon a previous occasion. Two witnesses for the defence were called, and blandly informed his Worship shall the Excise Officer left the money on a bed; but they could not make the Magistrate swallow this. $501.00 or 6 months was the result thereof.

MISS Flo. Bilton now bills herself as "Sister to the Countess Clancarty," and a poet has burst into rhyme on the subject in this wise:—

If my sister Belle—goes and marries a swell,
And I see a chance of an "ad"—
Shouldn't I be a "Jay" if I threw it away?
What! rather! You'd think I was mad!
But, since Bella has married a title;
A title that "draws" like a blister;
Not being a muff, why I get a good puff
For myself!—Flo, the Countess's Sister!

THE new cutter *Gloriana* is causing great enthusiasm amongst the American yachtsmen. The vessel has scored five wins in succession over Burgess's 46-feet cutters and Fife's Jessica. An American paper says of her—"The *Gloriana* is of a novel design, and swept aside all the preconceived ideas, threw theories to the rushing winds, and has settled that America has a designer who, discarding precedent, has produce a yacht the like of which the world has never seen." The *Gloriana* is a boat measuring a shade less than 46 feet, with an even keel, but is so shaped as to overhang fore and aft that for every foot she heels she extends her water-line immensely, and when fairly over, close hauled, she measures about 65 feet on her actual water-line, and can carry the sail area of a 65-footer, because she is built to sail on her side. Should Fife or Burgess design vessels on similar lines they may outsail the *Gloriana*.

THE lion has lain down with the lamb and Inspector Horton's boatman, who was missing has been found. It turns out that going into the native village to purchase a candle by means of which a little light might be thrown on the ways of the inmates, the "brave" who turns out to be the lover of the woman who was fined yesterday, with the assistance of a crowd of his brothers-in-arms seized the unfortunate man, dragged him to his own private house in Chinese Sam-sui-pu; where they chained him round the neck to a bed post, and then nearly thrashed him to death, for the familiar Pamellite reason that he was an informer. To increase his delight they told him that, if his "concubine" was let off, he would suffer no punishment but if she was fined or imprisoned he would be put into a boat, taken to Canton and there be beheaded in the best style of art. These threats and the treatment he had received so frightened the poor fellow that they coerced him to write a letter to his friends in Honekong, telling them to go at once to Inspector Horton, to beg him to have the woman released. This was received by the Inspector at 2 p.m. while the luckless woman was fined at 11 a.m. Inspector Hansen in the meanwhile had sent a detective to make enquiries in the matter. The local Hawkshaw met both Inspectors Hanson and Horton at Chinese Sam-sui-pu and reported that he had found the lost sampanist and had taken him to the Chinese Police Station for protection. When the two officers saw the fugitive he had a chain round his neck, his clothing begrimed with mud and his frame in a terribly battered condition The Inspectors could not then take any further steps but to send the man to Yau-ma-ti, thence to the Civil Hospital, the mandarin being absent at Kowloon City on duty.

HERE are a few *Sydney Bulletin* hints for the proper construction of railways through country districts, which we give for the benefit of those who have the Kowloon-Canton line in hand. First of all, begin by estimating the increased value that will be given to lands in the vicinity, and charge the proprietors, say, three-fourths of the amount—that will pay for all the land wanted and leave a good deal over. Don't fence the line—if any darned fool gets on it and the engine walks over him it is his own look-out, and if anybody's cows or pigs insist on sleeping on the line let them be squashed by the cowcatcher and don't pay compensation—the owner ought to have fenced them in. Don't have any wayside stations; simply put up a board with the name of the place on it; and have no platforms—any reasonably athletic person can shin up into a carriage without one, and the cripples can get a leg up from some good Samaritan in the train. Have no station-master nor porter nor ticket-seller—the guard who travels with the train can do all that; and dispense with gate-keepers in the country districts—the man who can't get across the line without being drynursed by a gate-keeper might as well be dead, anyhow. Have all the rails, locomotives, and the like made in the country, and have all the formation of the line done by day-labour; and pay for them both in notes issued by a State Bank. Then, when the railway is finished, the chances are that there will be some cash left on hand, for only about half the amount extracted from the local proprietors on the betterment principle will have been used to purchase land, and the other half will be left. This amount could be used to reduce the public debt. The notes issued to pay for construction would be redeemed gradually out of profits—as soon as there were any profits. Any locality that began to pine after a railway-station could have one—the amount to be paid out of the local rates. Have only one class of carriages—the trams manage to pull through on that basis, and the trains can do the same. Then raise Cain generally and go right ahead.

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held to-day at their offices, 6, Ice House Lane. There were present:—Messrs. B. Layton (Chairman), H. L. Dalrymple and E. Wheeler (Directors), H. Wicking, J. B. Gomes, A. G. Wood, W. Parlane, I. S. Perry, E. Soloman, G. S. Coxon and A. P. Stokes, to consider the following resolution:—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Ordinances 1865-1890, and that the Directors of the Company be hereby empowered, at such time as they may think fit, to appoint liquidators and to do all necessary acts to carry this resolution into effect.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, before putting the question to the meeting I wish to inform you that we have lately approached Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. on the subject of taking over the management; and I have to inform you that they have expressed themselves agreeable to do so under certain conditions.

After a little discussion Mr. Wicking said that he thought this would be the best thing that could be done in the interest of the shareholders and he therefore proposed that the meeting be adjourned for the purpose of giving the Directors time to deal effectually with the matter; this was seconded by Mr. Soloman and was carried unanimously.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 11th August, 1891.

Li-Kat-Sha, the Mandarin in charge of Shameen and Honam, has left for Peking in charge of some Government contributions and "cumshaws," to the high officers in the Capital so as to influence them to continue to keep "a blind eye" upon Canton doings. Li's place is taken by an official named Wong who on Monday paid a lengthened visit to the British Consulate and discussed affairs in general, and Shameen burglaries in particular.

Lieutenant Kretzmeyer of the German Navy, who for some years has been in the employment of the Chinese Torpedo Department here, has returned from Peking where he went to carry out some electric lighting work for the Government. It is said that considerable reforms and alterations are to take place in the Chinese Torpedo department.

Rumour has it that the Chinese Government were completely taken by surprise by the collective attitude of the Foreign Diplomatic circle at Peking. Herr von Brandt the *Doyen* of the Diplomatic Body, finding that the Tsung-li yamen treated the individual representations of the Foreign Ministers with characteristic Chinese indifference, is reported to have suggested joint action, which was warmly supported by the home Governments; then a collective memorial was sent to the Tsung-li yamen, requesting definite answers to previous despatches upon riots and other matters within 48 hours; but 24 hours sufficed for the *Yamen* to "chew the cud"—and reply,—hence the Emperor's proclamation which has already been published. It is with regret we learn that Mr. Commissioner Rocher has suffered from malarial-typhoid fever possibly originating from the pestilential opening of the Hongkong main thoroughfares in mid-summer, and that he has had to take medical change to almost as high an altitude, as his distinguished brother scaled in Yunnan. It is gratifying to learn, by late news, that Monsieur Rocher's health is rapidly improving.

FOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 8th.

Mons gemuit et mus nascitur applies very well to the excitement we have had in Foochow during the past ten days. Some missionaries found a few incendiary placards in the Chinese quarter, similar to those employed in the North on the Yang-tse. They rushed precipitately to their respective consuls with the awful tale and entreated them for a gunboat, a regiment of marines and a Maxim cannon. The French consul was the first to yield to the entreaties and cabled for a man-of-war. The telegraphic despatch was received by the admiral and the cruiser Villars was ordered to the scene of action. The admiral neglected however to answer the telegram and the consul was left in ignorance of what has been done. A day passed without news, and the excited missionaries plus the French officials besieged the British Consul, Mr. Phillips. He yielded to the pressure after considerable resistance and likewise cabled for a man-of-war. The British admiral promptly sent the gunboat *Pigmy* to Pagoda anchorage, but also forgot to notify his consul of what he had done. The excitement increased and the next day a mob of bloodless and chattering individuals invaded the American Consulate. Dr. Gracey was reluctant to do anything in the matter, but finally telegraphed to his admiral for a vessel. The latter immediately despatched the Palos, then patrolling the Yang-tse and what was better, had the good sense to wire back that the boat was on her way to Foochow. This allayed some of the excitement. While the flotilla was approaching, the Portuguese community held a council of war and formed a regiment for defense. It consisted of nine officers and one private with a total armament of one rifle, one shot-gun, three swords, two duelling-pistols, one Colt, one stiletto and a flag. The force reported for duty to the French consul and then left for some place down the river where the climate is more healthful. The warships arrived with everything ready for action and popular fear vanished into thin air. Finding no trouble on hand of any kind, the officers exchanged their weapons for tennis-racquets and have been having a good time ever since. The British commander was so disgusted however that he telegraphed the true inwardness of affairs to his superior and was immediately ordered to proceed without delay to Amoy. He leaves to-morrow. The *Villars* and *Palos* will probably stay a few weeks in order to reduce their sick-lists which are alarmingly large. On the former 40 of 130 are *hors du combat* and in the latter 16 of 50 are in very bad health.

We just found out to-day that much of the excitement was due to shrewd work on the part of some tea-speculators. The crop this season opened fairly well and large shipments were made to London. Here on account of competition from Amoy, India and Ceylon, the market was very flat and every sale of Foochow entitled heavy loss, running from 20 to 55 per cent. and averaging 40 per cent. on the lot. This meant ruin to many hongs here and a worse financial condition than has ever prevailed in the history of the place. Some of the people who are heavily interested resorted to an old Wall Street ruse and cabled home that an uprising had begun, rioting was imminent and all the tea-hongs were to be burned to the ground. The *Times*, *Telegraph*, *Standard* and the minor dailies swallowed the bait and published the news as well as editorial paragraphs upon the expected trouble. As such a riot as described involved the destruction of the present crop and the cessation of shipments for the rest of the year, the London market revived and prices rose quite handsomely. Those who despatched the telegrams have cleared a good profit and probably recouped their losses. No harm has been done any body, but there will undoubtedly be an elephantine roaring and growling when the editors at home discover how they have been imposed upon.

As a matter of fact, the Foochow natives are, and have always been docile and peaceable. The only ugly elements are 1500 discharged Honan soldiers, who are penniless and ready to rob and pilfer at every opportunity. On the other hand there are over 8,000 troops here well-disciplined and armed who could suppress any riot in a half hour. The authorities at Peking are alarmed at the indemnities already demanded from the Yangtse district and have advised the generals here by telegraph and proclamation to prevent the slightest disorder and to behead any one guilty of seditious conduct or even inflammatory language. It is safe to lay 50 to 1 that there will be no serious trouble this season at least.

This is a wicked world and the Heathen Chinee is very peculiar. A Mr. Holt publishes a small religious journal which circulates here and in Shanghai, and in his leisure hours endeavors to spread the light among the pagans. A few months ago, he took on trial a small English gas-engine to run his presses. At the end of the prescribed time, three months, he returned the mechanism to the owners without any comments. They were surprised and sent a clerk to learn what the trouble was. "Did the engine do all that was promised?" "Oh, Yes, even more than claimed!" "Wasn't it safe, and simple and economical?" "Extremely so," "Why didn't you keep it then?" "Well, you see, it did the work of eight men at a quarter of what they cost. I saved the labor of the eight coolies, but I lost eight Christian converts!"

Business here is dull. In fact, dull is no word for it. The export of tea will be smaller than last year and will probably not exceed 1879-81, when it was 90,000 piculs or thereabouts. The *likin* grows, larger, the tea-farms diminish in size and number, the river grows shallower and more dangerous every day and everything looks as blue and gloomy as can be.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

(With due acknowledgement to the Foochow Echo).

We are glad to be able to state that the reported killing of three missionaries up country last week was false. It was one of the many idle tales always started in times of disquiet. However unsettled matters have lately been at many of the Mission stations, all has now quieted down. Bless them, they never are killed. Providence is ever kind and a week before any riot breaks out, they gird their loins and make a beeline for their consuls, their gunboats and the sweet, airy distance. By the time the blood-drinking rioter dances in upon the scene, they and the airy distance are playing lawn-tennis a hundred miles away.

* * *

There have been some showers of rain this week, but they have been altogether too light to be of much service to the paddy fields and the outlook for the second crop is about as bad as it can be. As a matter of fact there has been a great deficiency in our water supply ever since the members of the Foochow Club stopped beer and ale and went in for whiskey and water. Our missionaries who in this case never use water unless distilled or else replace it with ginger pop, have often remonstrated against the awful waste of nature's precious fluid but to no avail. We wish our readers would realize that Foochow is not like Ireland,—Paddy must have water or else will die!!!

* * *

A well known head of a gang of ruffians whose business seemed to be to pick a quarrel with any man in order to squeeze him, was arrested by order of the authorities on Sunday last, much to the relief of his many victims. He appears to have represented himself as of some official position, and with the help of his gang intimidated the poor gullible people who fell into his toils. This example should be of benefit to the people of Hongkong, where the head-squeezer is invariably made president of some corporation, limited, which he squeezes until it is dry and then takes a P. & O. to old Albion a day or two before the warrant is issued for his arrest. This contrast between the Mongolian and European suggests Artemus Ward's comparison of the Italian organ grinder and his monkey and shows the "superior intelligence of the monk."

* *

Cash Exchange has been during the week 1035 copper cash per Mexican dollar. This is not good rhetoric, but it expresses a very delightful fact. Nearly all of our leading hongs have cleared handsome profits the past fortnight by buying cash at 1003 per dollar and in rare instances (from pedlers) at 998. Our representative bank with its customary shrewdness secured $9 worth last Thursday morning at 995 and looks down, naturally enough upon the Chinese hongs that paid 1012. The difference in exchange has increased hotel-rates and the prices of cigars and drinks at the club, but we are reliably informed that there will be a quick return to the old rates.

[These are the breeziest notes we have had from the North for a long while, and we desire to extend to the *Echo* the renewal of our most distinguished consideration.—Ed.]

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

SOFIA, July 15th.

The police to-day arrested two students for the murder of M. Constantine Baltcheff, Bulgarian Minister of Finance, on March 27th last. The prisoners made a confession and accused Dr. Monliff, Dr. Rutchief, and Colonel Kissoff of hiring them to commit the deed, and they have been arrested.

STOCK HOLM, July 16th.

The visiting French fleet received an enthusiastic reception here. A banquet was given this evening prior to the departure of the fleet by the Swedish naval officers. President Carnot of France and King Oscar of Sweden were toasted. The city is brilliantly illuminated and *en fete* from one end to the other.

OTTAWA, (Ont.), July 16th.

A sensation has been caused by the discovery that Sir John Macdonald in his will bequeaths capital stock in the Canadian Pacific Railroad to his wife. The fact that the head of the Government which gave this company about a hundred million dollars public money had a block of its stock in the name of a New York broker seems to destroy the romantic stories of the poverty of Sir John and his contempt for money.

BRUSSELS, July 17th.

Mme. de Bonnemain, well known as the mistress of General Boulanger, died in this city yesterday. She had been suffering for some time past from consumption.

BERLIN, July 17th.

It is reported that Herr Singer, the Socialist Deputy, has given his great fortune to German Social Democrats, reserving only a moderate annuity.

The *Militair Wochenblatt*, a military weekly, has caused a sensation by publishing an editorial in which it says there are so many Russian troops on the frontier between Germany and Russia that the influence of the latter country is predominant, and that it is imperative that steps should be immediately taken by the German Government to restore the balance.

ROME, July 17th.

The Pope was seized with sudden illness Thursday. Dr. Ceccarelli was hastily summoned, and the Pope afterward recovered. The only disquieting symptom is that he is apt to fall into a profound sleep, even when taking an airing in the Vatican gardens.

LONDON, July 17th.

The suspension of a peer, a rare event in the upper house of Parliament, occurred to-night in the case of the erratic Lord Denman. Lord Denman had given notice of a motion for a return of the number of days on which the late Lord Granville attended the house, and also the days on which he himself had attended during Lord Granville's lifetime. Whether the motion was inspired by sheer crankiness or by malice Lord Denman was not allowed to explain. Lord Salisbury, interposing, said that the motion could only be described as unseemly. He moved that Lord Denman should not be heard during the remainder of the session. Lord Kimberly concurred, and Salisbury's motion was agreed to. Lord Denman "sloped," looking daggers at Salisbury.

Nothing has recently excited lower Conservative circles so much as Lord Salisbury's declaration that female suffrage ought to form a part of

the coming electoral reforms. The council of the Conservative Association at an informal meeting to-day decided to intimate to Lord Salisbury that the party was so divided on the question that it would be unwise to recognise it as a Conservative principle. In spite of Salisbury's intimation that the life of Parliament will not expire until August, 1893, the electoral agents are preparing for dissolution in the spring.

Apart from the Irish Local Government bill the Conservative platform will include a reform bill amending the distribution of seats by reducing Welsh and Irish representation, slightly increasing the Scotch and giving large advantages to English representation. The Ministers have indorsed the leading features of Chamberlain's age assurance scheme, thus committing the party to further developments on the lines of State socialism, and the redistribution of seats will be a strong card in the game.

Rumors that Mrs. Parnell has in her possession compromising correspondence with Gladstone which she obtained while a go-between when Parnell was in Kilmainham jail, have a basis of truth. She was in constant communication with Chamberlain, Morley and others, but not with Gladstone. If Parnell chooses to publish these letters they will disclose chiefly the keen political craft of Mrs. O'Shea.

Sir John Pender, speaking at the meeting of the Direct Cable Company, stated there had been a positive decline in Atlantic telegraphy since the operation of the McKinley law. He did not solely attribute the decline to the law, however; it was partly due to depression in trade and to competition. Eventually the United States would discover they suffered more than anybody else from the new law.

The secretary of the Shipping Federation, Mr. Laws, was examined to-day before the Royal Labor Commission. He urged that there should be alterations in the shipping act and in the Board of Trade regulations in order to secure more effectual protection for free men. It was impossible for a free sailor to obtain access to a shipping office unless he was armed with a ticket of the Seamen and Firemen's Union. Non-union men were shockingly ill treated. "Picketing" should be declared illegal.

Some sensational revelations as to Stock Exchange methods have been made in the course of a trial just concluded before the Chief Justice's court. An action was brought by Ruffer & Sons, bankers of Lombard street, against Sebag & Montefiore, brokers, to recover £688, the value of a Spanish bond bought on Ruffer's orders, and which afterward proved to have been stolen, payment being consequently stopped. The defendants admitted these facts, but pleaded that it was the custom of the exchange to sell bonds known to have been stolen to persons ignorant of the theft, and that therefore, they were not liable for the loss. They were not liable for the loss. They called as witnesses several brokers whose testimony supported their contention. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge repeatedly interrupted the witnesses with expressions of disgust at such an exhibition of immoral business methods, which he declared to be an outrage upon the elementary principles of honesty. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff.

At to-day's session of the Congregational council Professor Fisk, of Chicago, read a paper on the American system of preparing for the ministry. The English ministers spoke on the English system. The board gave a reception this evening to the delegates, at which a number of interesting addresses were delivered. Rev. Tasuka Harada, of Japan, said that Congregationalism in Japan, although the youngest child of the church, had seventy-one churches and 10,000 members.

Baron Hirsch writes that he intends to form a great English company to carry out his Jewish colonization scheme. He himself will take most of the shares, not for the purposes of gain, but to secure a business-like administration. He also aims to form a large representative committee, drawn from Jews in all parts of the civilized world, to act as agents of committees now forming in Russia under the assent of the Government.

PARIS, July 17th.

The returns issued by the French Board of Trade show that during June the imports increased 50,724,000 francs, and exports decreased 19,444,000 francs.

The Government in the Chamber of Deputies to-day was sustained by a vote of confidence, which was carried, 319 to 103. Laur's motion in regard to passport regulations was subsequently tabled. The Chamber, later in the day, passed without amendment the first article of the Customs bill, fixing the general minimum of the tariff tax as already voted. The Chamber also passed the second article of the same bill, fixing the sur taxes to be levied on the products of other than European countries. Sugar will continue to pay the present sur tax. Wool imported from all countries except the countries of Europe is exempt from duty.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Ribot declared that the Government had not received a single complaint from any commercial house as to the alleged restrictions on their travellers. Deroulede asserted that months ago he apprised the Government that the inhabitants of Alsace were making complaints in regard to passport regulations. Deroulede also accused the Government of standing before England without weapons in their hands, and with allowing France to be bullied by Germany. Many Deputies warmly protested against the accusations against the Government. A terrible uproar followed, hundreds of Deputies talking at once. Finally the presiding officer managed to calm the angry passions of the legislators, and Ribot asked for the vote of confidence in the Government, which was given.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.

Dr. Verdi, an intimate friend of Baron Fava, says an informal agreement has been reached in settlement of the New Orleans difficulty, by which a bill is to be introduced in Congress next winter providing for the payment of $1,000 to each of the families of the lynched men who were Italian subjects. On the passage of such bill, Italy is ready to consider the entente cordiale restored and send Baron Fava back to his post in this country.

Santiago, Chile, has just been visited with the severest fire ever known in South America, the loss being estimated at more than $2,000,000. The British Legation was entirely consumed.

Santiago is one of the most beautiful cities on the continent of South America. It is laid out with great regularity in parallelograms, and many of the buildings are of magnificent proportions. There are several fine churches and a number of public institutions. The Presidential palace, the Congress buildings, the Mint, the Palace of Justice and the municipal theatre are among the more noteworthy edifices. Anything like a conflagration cannot fail to have destroyed many of the best buildings.

PETER WONG'S REVENGE.

CHAPTER II.

When God made man, He gave him powers to cope with the exigencies of his environment.

Had any one, in his Shanghai days, told Gregory King he could ever be as comfortable in Chingcha as he found himself half an hour later, he would have laughed him to scorn.

But in that half-hour he had undergone some afflictions. First, he had been made to wait nearly ten minutes outside the gate, getting chilled though, and endangering that delicate tenor voice which was his joy and pride. Then, when admitted inside the door, he had been shown into a damp and icy state-room, where his teeth had chattered, and his artistic eye had smarted by reason of sundry crude and terrible tapestries, woolworks, and other atrocities with which this chamber of horrors was decorated. But into it had come a veritable angel of deliverance, though she was neither young nor beautiful. For Mrs. Brown was a most cheery, cordial, buxom little lady, and when she came bustling in Gregory King felt his evil quarter-of-an-hour was over.

Yes, it was wretchedly cold, and the stupid coolie had forgotten to light the fire! Would Mr. King—she scarcely liked to ask him—come into her working-room? She had just dismissed a woman's class; that was how he had been kept waiting. There was nobody but herself to do woman's mission work! Dear Maggie was of so little use, and dear Papa so full of his Chinese studies, and—"thank you, Mr. King, yes, the second door, and you'll excuse the untidiness of the room!"

Certainly he would have, and much more than he was asked to excuse, in view of that lovely fire, and the two ancient and very soft armchairs drawn up on either side. Mrs. Brown insisted on his taking one, carried off his hat and stick, rang the bell and ordered tea: in short, succeeded in making herself charming. What man, even the greatest and noblest, is above being petted and waited upon? Gregory King fairly basked in this sunshine. Of course it was his due, and what he had always been accustomed to. But was it not after all something to be wondered at, in this Boeotia? Why had he never before cultivated missionary society? Was it possible that there were other Mrs. Browns in Chingcha, who gave him comfortable armchairs, poured him out tea without saying any grace over it, and delicately insinuated how flattered she was by his visit? Gregory felt quite sorry when a banging of the outside door and a tread of heavy footsteps along the passage, was followed by the entrance of Mr. Brown himself.

Here was a typical missionary, Gregory thought with a mental sneer. Tall, thin, with lank faded brown hair, long and untidy whiskers, a mouth drawn down at the corners, and restless little green eyes set close to the nose—here was a Stiggins, if ever there was one. That mouth with its thin lips, opening over very inferior artificial teeth, looked, to Mr. King's eyes, as though it could relish "a drop" in secret. But of course he was wrong, for Mr. Brown was in reality a great Temperance man. Still, it must be admitted that the visitor did not feel drawn to him, and was, in fact, just about to take his leave (he had only sat by the fire for half-an-hour before the Rev. Samuel Brown appeared) when the door once more opened, and the young couple he had seen walking outside came in.

Not in the order usually followed in polite society. The young Chinaman lounged in first, leaving the door half open for his companion. He looked shy and sulky on being confronted with the stranger. Gregory's manner, too, was not calculated to put him at his ease. He nodded to the young man, who was rather nervously introduced as "Mr. Wong," most superciliously, and then fixed his eyes with intense curiosity on the girl who had followed him into the room.

Perhaps it was not polite of him to stare so at her, but he was a man of the world, and as such did not waste his manners where they were not required. For in that half-hour's talk with Mrs. Brown he had found out that "Maggie" was her step-daughter; and the order of arrival in the room had shown him of how little consequence "Maggie" was in the household. And, yes, she was a pretty girl, to an artist such as Gregory King imagined himself to be That red-brown hair and eyes, that pale waxy complexion—she might almost have stepped out of a Grosvenor Gallery frame! But to a Chinaman, to an ordinary unæsthetic Englishman, to a Philistine in short, Maggie Brown must have seemed plain. Nothing striking in the way of features, nothing that did not require fitting dress and background. And for dress, she had not even the benefit of tidiness, while for background and setting there was the homely, hideous missionary room. Who but Gregory King would have seen she was worth looking at twice?

The first looking at, however, had been enough to make Maggie feel uncomfortable. Her hand was hot and moist when Gregory took hold of it in the introduction, and she retreated to a more secluded part of the room while he made his farewell. Mr. and Mrs. Brown both accompanied him to the gate, the little woman smiling gaily at him round the severe husband's elbow. As he passed the sitting-room window he saw the scowling face of Mr. Wong. Then the gate banged behind him, and he set his face towards his solitary home.

One figure passed him on the city side of the river. It was a tall gaunt Englishman, wrapped in a great cloak, with a very ancient sun hat and long grey beard.

"The doctor!" thought Gregory King, and rightly. For he, Dr. Mackenzie, was a man of whom even Shanghai knew, and whose portrait had graced more than one local journal. He was a missionary doctor, full of zeal and (some said) madness, who had been the hero of some great riots a couple of years ago. Chingcha could not hold more than one such light, and no one but a great light, or a great maniac, would go about in such guise in November.

When Gregory King turned to have another look at the strange figure, he found the doctor had halted, and was looking after him also. But as though ashamed of having been found guilty of such curiosity, Dr. Mackenzie did not return Gregory's salutation, only fled towards the grey house.

"A queer lot," Gregory mused to himself as he crossed in the ferry. "But I don't see where anything better is to come from. The mother is larky, and the girl worth studying. If only she didn't dress so vilely!"

Near home he met the Commissioner, who having walked himself into a good temper greeted him with what was meant to be a winning smile.

"Ah, you have called upon the beautiful and accomplished Madame Brown? Quite charming, is she not? And Miss Maggie, and her *fiancé*, you saw them too?"

"*Fiancé*! What do you mean?" asked Gregory. A flash of what the Commissioner was going to say reversed to him in one instant *the curious household he had just quitted.*

"He? Monsieur Wong I think they called him. Did you not see him?"

"But, Commissioner, you don't mean to say—Damn the man!" Gregory King added to himself, as the Commissioner walked briskly off without even wishing him "Good evening."

"Well, there is no accounting for tastes," Gregory King said to himself as he sat down to his lonely dinner that evening. But it was not the taste in crockery of his predecessor that he was execrating.—*N. C. Daily News.*

(To be continued.)

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

Two of the bandits who murdered a farmer's wife in the suburbs of Nanking, have been sentenced to death by the higher authorities; one for murder and the other for planning the robbery; and their sentences will be carried out in a short time. The others are to be punished as abettors and accessories.

* * *

Outside the south gate of Nanking locusts are piled on top of each other to the depth of three or four inches. The Provincial Treasurer and other officials have attended temples to offer prayers and ask for the intervention of Providence to succour the crops; at the same time, steps are being taken to exterminate the pests.

* * *

The Viceroy at Wuchang has instructed the Director of the Government works and iron foundries that during the sixth moon, work is to begin at 4 o'clock in the morning and continue till 10, to recommence at 2 and to cease at 8 p.m., and that 50 cash extra per day are to be given to each workman. H.E. has also subscribed 90,000 cash to provide the prisoners with cooling summer drinks in the prisons of the Kianghsia and Hanyang magistrate's yamêns.

* * *

We hear that Lord Li on the recipt of news of his mother's death telegraphed to the Tsung-li yamen, requesting them to petition the Emperor for permission for him to leave his post as Minister to Japan, and return home to go into mourning. The Tsung-li yamen did as they were requested and it is understood the Emperor has granted Lord Li 100 days to come to China and perform the usual rites at his mother's funeral. He is then to return to his post in Japan, of which Vong, Secretary of Legation is to take charge during Lord Li's absence. Vong is a native of Soochow: he accompanied Lord Li on his European mission and is generally regarded as a very able young man.

* * *

In the suburbs of the Changye district in the interior of Fukien, two clans quarrelled over a watercourse, by which their fields were irrigated, and agreed to settle the dispute by a fight. This took place towards the end of last year, but was brought to a conclusion in an unsatisfactory (!) manner. A passer-by was accidentally killed by a stray bullet, and the clans being threatened with legal proceedings, came to an understanding and paid the victim's family a large monetary compensation. After this till lately the watercourse question was not mentioned for some time, but lately it came up again. Without any previous notice the field labourers of both the clans started a free fight and were joined in a short time by the main bodies. Both parties suffered severely, and a lawsuit is inevitable.

HERO THE PRIMA DONNA.

The heroine of the following sketch, which is taken from the *Sydney Bulletin* is a well known woman in the artistic world and one whom also we in our salad days blindly idolised. But upon the same irrefutable contention that youth must be served, so must beauty have its day, and nothing more. The lady in question toured through the East, a few years since, but was then the vague shadow of her past self, displaying only the husk of a voice that for years had entranced thousands of enthusiastic admirers:—

What a fuss there was, to be sure, over Hero, the prima donna—Hero will do as well as any other name—when that clever young woman made her first appearance in Barataria ever so many years ago! Everybody said she was charming, and no two people could agree upon the exact reason why. The critics found fault with her singing, which indeed was not of a very high order, but declared that her arch manner and quaint oddities took them captive. The women declared that she was a heap of affectation, but a genius in matters of costume, and the men ran after her like boys after a circus simply because it was noised abroad that she was unconquerable. Hero understood them all and played with them all, and advertised herself by them and through them to her heart's content. She got up a boat's crew of girls and rowed stroke oar herself, and did it very well. She swam and dived in a very bewitching and perfectly decent costume; she drove the quaintest little ponies that ever were seen with a free hand and a dashing style that compelled applause, and, in short, she enjoyed a year of unbounded popularity, during which time she bagged quite a nice little sum of money. Finally, she sailed for her native land amid a chorus of good wishes and invitations to return as quickly as possible.

"Well," said the popular Bill Bluster, best, shrewdest, and kindest of operatic managers, but vociferous withal and given to the use of violent language, "she's all fake, by sheol, and nothing but fake, but she's deuced smart and a blanked sight cleverer than those blooming idiots that carry their crimson noses so high in the air. She can just come back when she likes, by Ashtaroth, and I'll give her a dashed fine show by blankety and dashety and destruction, I will."

But Hero did not come back for half-a-dozen years, and when she did return poor Bill Bluster's kindly heart and noisy tongue had been still in death for many a long day.

But that must have been a small matter to Hero, who was not given to vex herself about other people's troubles. She came back to find her name still remembered and her welcome still warm for her. The change was in herself, and it was a complete and startling transformation. The Hero who had left was a slim, fragile little creature with fair hair and big, mild eyes which she invariably managed to cast down at the moment when you were trying to make up your mind as to their colour. The Hero that came back was a short podgy woman much too tightly laced, with bold eyes that all the world could see were green as to their pupils and bloodshot as to their whites, with hair the colour of tow and a brazen, aggressive manner that extorted compliment while it destroyed admiration. Worse than all, the unapproachable Hero, who had never been seen without her duenna at her first visit, now travelled in company with a very caddish low-comedian who was introduced as the stage-manager of her troupe.

But her altered personality after all only affected the few persons who were compelled to come into immediate contact with her. The great question as to what the public would say was in no way affected by any diminution of the charm she had once exercised over her associates. The managers might growlingly allege that the pleasant little woman had turned into a greedy little shrew, but they were quite prepared to put up with that if she would draw full houses. This, however, after the first curiosity of the playgoing crowd was assuaged she proved unable to do. She required more consideration than ever from all around her, and gave less in return. She quarrelled with everybody she came near, alienated all her old friends and made no new ones, and finally, in default of any manager who would endure her exactions, had to assume the direction of her own affairs and the risk of her own productions.

A year or so of her own management led her to bankruptcy, and bankruptcy led to various uncomfortable disclosures. The very low comedian had died, and had been succeeded by a young squatter, by a not very young solicitor, by a white-headed young tailor, and by divers persons of more or less notoriety, and the queerest of queer stories began to be circulated concerning Hero's domestic arrangements. For a time it seemed as if she were quite out of the race, but presently a sharp, speculative agent tried his hand at her affairs, and succeeded in steering her through a fairly profitable season. He appeased her creditors with a composition, rescued her wardrobe from the assignees, concluded an engagement for her with a manager abroad, and, finally, shipped her off to the East in comparative comfort.

Hero, however, had not learnt wisdom by misfortune. She had not subdued any of the propensities which had brought her to grief, and her Eastern career only intensified her downfall. Her fancy settled upon Gamboge, the basso, who had been for quite a long time, six months at least, a faithful husband to a much enduring wife, and she did not leave the gentleman in doubt as to the effect of his fascinations. She sent down one night to the hotel where he was staying to say that a native was slinking about near her bungalow and that she was frightened. The gallant Gamboge, who had already retired to rest, arose and left his reluctant wife, who has since been blessed with but one fleeting glimpse of her runaway spouse.

Mrs. Gamboge's plight was a sad one. Her private fortune, which had been large, had long been dissipated by her husband's extravagances, and no money reached her after his disappearance. When the hotel-keeper dunned her for her bill she applied to Hero, as the nominal head of the company, for some part of her husband's salary. Hero sneered at her. "I have no money," she said, "I have assigned everything to Eurly, the baritone. Go to him and he will take you on in the chorus. You have a good figure, go and show it on the stage and you will be worth a salary."

A day or two after, Mrs. Gamboge, bereft of husband and home, stood shelterless in a public street, her infant in her arms, without a penny, a crust or a friend. Her trunks were detained for her hotel-bill. She knew not where to get her next meal nor where to shelter her child's head, and as she leaned crying against a lamp-post a laden carriage rolled rapidly by bearing her husband and Hero who—yes, Hero, smiled and nodded as she passed! The lamp-light shone on the tears of the deserted wife, and a gentleman stopped in sympathy and astonishment.

"Are you not Mrs. Gamboge? What are you doing here? Is anything wrong? Don't you know that your husband's going with the company to China? You will miss the boat. Can I help you?"

The poor woman broke down and told her sad story, and her new friend telegraphed a brief abstract of the case to a great Baratarian theatrical firm who had been not a little troubled in their time by the peculiarities both of Hero and her companion. The junior member of the firm received the telegram, and was as prompt to aid as though the runaway pair had left the happiest memories behind them. He did not even await the arrival of his partners before committing himself to a heavy responsibility. His return message ran—"Supply all Mrs. Gamboge's necessities, pay her passage to Barataria, America, or Europe and charge this firm." The poor woman decided to come to Barataria, the firm adopted and developed the action of their partner and presently by their liberal aid Mrs. Gamboge was restored to her friends in the land of the Stars and Stripes from which she like her husband and his frail companion, had original hailed.

Hero was not particularly lucky in the rest of her Easterntour, and a third smash resulted from her operations. Those who followed her movements wondered what she would do next. She could not return to America, where there was an injured husband, a deserted family, and an indifferent public to face. She could hardly expect to get any lucrative engagement in England where her recent failure would be widely known, and she decided to return to Barataria, where she evidently thought she could live down all enmity and achieve her old renown. It was a delusive hope. She succeeded in getting a couple of new operas, but she was plainly incompetent to bear any responsible part in either, and after vainly trying her luck as a comedienne, she relapsed into poverty and penury. Gamboge, whose voice had lost its beauty and whose singing was woefully impaired, found himself at the time excluded from the stage, and the whole sad story ended, so far as Barataria is concerned, by the departure of the couple for Africa, their passages being paid by means of a charitable subscription among the bookmakers.

It needs no prophet to foretell the fate of Gamboge and Hero. They are both in the prime of life, but their physical powers are exhausted and their accomplishments impaired. Indolence and alcohol, vice and conceit, have between them robbed the guilty pair of all claims to admiration, and in all probability the tale so far truly told will have a terrible and tragical termination.

TWO MEN WRONG—ONE MAN RIGHT.

"You will be in kingdom-come in less than twelve months!"

"You can't live three years!"

"You are not going to die!"

These three prophecies were addressed to the same man. The last one had the most comfort in it, yet he couldn't tell which had the most inspiration.

Here's the story. It isn't pleasant reading at first, but it "comes out" all right, as the children say.

Perhaps it's better to let our friend tell it himself. We all like the pronoun "I," that's why an autobiography is never dull. This relator is a butcher of Auckland, N.Z., and his style is so clear and good, it needs no editing.

He says: "Some five years ago, when lifting a quarter of beef, I noticed a remarkable soreness in the small of my back. I called a doctor, gave up business, and took to my bed. He prescribed a lotion to be rubbed in around the region of the kidneys. This was done, and I remained in bed several days, suffering excruciating agony. At last, having examined the kidney secretions, the doctor said, 'You have Bright's disease, and will be in kingdom-come in less than twelve months.'

"Never believing I had Bright's disease, I thought, however, it would be as well to insure my life. On examination, the company's physician refused to pass me for life insurance, saying, 'You can't live three years.'

"About three months afterwards I was again seized with a severe attack, and went about more dead than alive. Finally I broke down and again took to my bed, as was supposed, for the last time. I sold one of my businesses so as not to leave too many affairs for my wife to supervise, made my will, and explained to my wife what to do in case of my death. I can well remember her listening with tears in her eyes to what she believed were my last instructions. I then lingered for some weeks, waiting for death to free me from my sufferings—taking whatever medicines were prescribed, but deriving little or no relief.

"One evening a friend called, and we talked over my case and the very serious turn it had taken. Presently he said, 'You are not going to die. Have you tried Seigel's Syrup yet?'

"I confessed that I had not. In fact, I had religiously followed the instructions of my medical advisers. My friend persuaded me to try Seigel's Syrup, and I began at once, taking twenty-drop doses according to the directions. In about a week I felt a little more life in me, and after having finished the second bottle I was convinced that improvement had fairly set in. I continued taking the Syrup until I had consumed ten bottles, then went downstairs to work again, still using the Syrup. After having taken from eighteen to twenty bottles altogether, I found myself entirely well. It is now four years since I took my last dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup for Bright's disease of the kidneys, and I have suffered no symptoms of kidney complaint since."

"(Signed) ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Butcher,
Wellington Street, Auckland, New Zealand."

We print Mr. Hutchinson's statement as he wrote it, yet it is not probable that his malady was actually Bright's disease, as that is a degeneration or destruction of the substance of the kidneys, and difficult, if not impossible, to cure. What he really suffered from was, no doubt, a debilitated state of the system, originating in indigestion and dyspepsia, *with severe kidney symptoms*, as is often the case. When we remember that nearly all maladies, including rheumatism, gout, consumption, liver complaint, heart disease, &c., are due to poisons in the blood, arising from fermented food in the digestive tract, we can see why Mother Seigel's Syrup is victorious over so great a variety of *apparently* diverse diseases. And because of the *one source* of these complaints, serious and often fatal mistakes are made in the diagnosis and in the treatment. The point to emphasise is this: Heart disease, consumption, and Bright's disease *are much rarer than they are supposed to be.* Generally what *seems* like them is a group of symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia. It is always best to take the advice of Mr. Hutchinson's friend when he said, "You are *not* going to die; try Seigel's Syrup."—[*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1891. [1089

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOKIEN,"

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1891. [1099

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMOA,"

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 14th August, at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1891. [1100

Hotels.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MR. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way House on Shau-ki-wan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [726

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

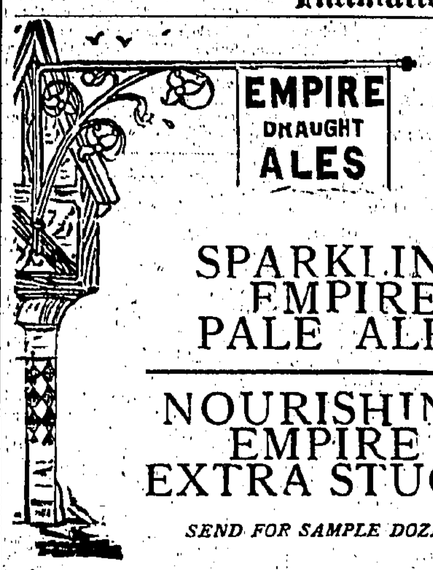
The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1047

Intimations.



EMPIRE DRAUGHT ALES

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE FAVORITE SUMMER BEVERAGE.

SPARKLING EMPIRE PALE ALE.
PINTS Per Doz. $ 1.50
QUARTS ... " " 2.50
9 GALLONS Per Cask 6.00
18 " " 10.00

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PINTS Per Doz. $ 1.60
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W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR any of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1888. [15

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 18, Queen's Road Central. [865

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ld.).

CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [359

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [13

EPILEPSY.

Sufferers from cramps, and nervous debility are surely cured by an approved and absolutely unequaled method. Treatment by letter. Send full account of symptoms and address, inclosing postage stamps for answer.

OFFICE SANITAS
57, Boulevard de Strasbourg
PARIS.

FOR SALE!!

BEST STEAM COAL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the sale of the WAN AN (Formosa) STEAM COAL, are prepared to supply the same in any quantities to suit buyers at VERY REASONABLE RATES.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE CONSUMERS.

For Particulars, apply to
TUCK YUE & Co.,
No. 32, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [822

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue —201 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$95 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$66 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 275 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$110 per share, buyers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$312½ per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$86 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—$101 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$33 ex div., per share, sales and sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—60 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$131 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$65 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures —$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited —30 per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$40 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$181 per share, buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$78 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$88 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$75 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$7 per share, sales.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$19½ per share, ex. div., buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$113 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—$25 per share, nominal.
Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co. —$3½ per share, buyers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—$0.85 per share, sellers.
Imuris Mining Co., Limited—$9 per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$4 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$78 per share, sales and buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$425 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$65 per share, buyers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$47 per share, sellers.
Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$25 per share, nominal.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—$10 per share, sellers.
The China-Borneo Co., Limited—$10 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited —$12 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—$15 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$80 ex, per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$6 per share, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$15½ per share, sales.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$25 per share, buyers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—$5 per share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—$12 per share, sellers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$3½ per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—50 cents per share, sales and sellers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$15 per share, buyers.
The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld.—$16 per share, buyers.
The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld.—Founders' shares, £145 per share, sales and buyers.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.—£15 buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—60 per cent. dis., sales.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders, shares, $180 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/2½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/2½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...3/2⅝
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/3
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/3⅛
ON PARIS—
Bank, Bills, on demand 4.04
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.11
On India, T. T. 221½
On Demand 221⅝
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 72
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Mirzapore*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 9th instant at 5 p.m. and may be expected here on the 14th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, arrived at Yokohama to-day, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Prometheus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 7th instant, and is due here to-morrow.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Pandora*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 7th instant and is due here on the 14th.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chingwo*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 28th ultimo, and may be considered due at Penang on or about the 13th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tibet* left Bombay on the 31st ultimo and is due here on the 17th instant.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenartney*, from London, left Singapore to-day (12th instant) and is due here on the 17th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Venetia* left Bombay on the 5th instant and may be expected here on the 17th.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of China* left Liverpool on the 13th ultimo and is due here on the 28th instant.

The China Shippers' Mutual S.N. Co.'s steamer *Moyune*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 7th instant, and may be considered due at Singapore on the 25th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* left Antwerp for this port on the 1st instant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, W. Davis, 11th August,—Tamsui 7th August, and Amoy 10th, Tea.—D. Lapraik & Co.
CHING-PING, Chinese steamer, 524, H. Crowlie, 12th August,—Canton 12th August, General. —C. M. S. N. Co.
ELENA COSULICH, Austrian steamer, 761, L. Corulich, 12th August,—Hiogo 5th August, General.—Wieler & Co.
SIAM, British steamer, 992, J. M. Tulloch, 12th August,—Newchwang, and Chefoo 5th August, General.—Chinese.
MONGKUT, British steamer, 859, G. Anderson, 12th August,—Yokohama 22nd July, and Kobe 5th August, Lumber and Flour.—Butterfield & Swire.
NAMOA, British steamer, 863, Goddard, 12th August,—Foochow 9th August, Amoy 10th, and Swatow 11th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Oopack, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Lydia, German steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Gaelic, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
Bisagno, Italian steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Tellus, Norwegian steamer, for Kutchinotzu.

DEPARTURES.

August 11, *Ardgay*, British str., for Whampoa.
August 11, *Talyick*, German str., for Whampoa.
August 11, *Maria Berg*, German bark, for Whampoa.
August 12, *Glenogle*, British str., for Shanghai.
August 12, *Diamante*, British str., for Amoy, &c.
August 12, *Sishan*, British steamer, for Swatow.
August 12, *Continental*, Dutch steamer, for Bangkok.
August 12, *Salazie*, French str., for Saigon, &c.
August 12, *Yangtsi*, French str., for Shanghai.
August 12, *Lydia*, German str., for Singapore.
August 12, *Bisagno*, Italian steamer, for Singapore, &c.
August 12, *Canton*, British str., for Singapore.
August 12, *Oopack*, British str., for Shanghai.
August 12, *Gaelic*, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
August 12, *Tellus*, Norwegian steamer, for Kutchinotzu.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.

Per *Siam*, str., from Newchwang, &c.—5 Chinese.

Per *Fokien*, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Mr. Fales, and 6 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, str., from Foochow, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Li, Captain Waddilove, Messrs. J. Macgregor, G. B. Dodwell, 1 European and 378 Chinese.

Per *Mongkut*, str., from Yokohama, &c.—4 Europeans.

DEPARTED.

Per *Salazie*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Mr. C. L. Anderson. For Colombo.—Mr. Chavez. For Marseilles.—Messrs. J. A. Taylor and Macey. From Haiphong.—Lieut. Bandrillard. From Shanghai for Saigon.—Mr. J. Jumelin. For Marseilles.—Mr. Ph. Arnhold. From Yokohama for Saigon.—Mr. Salmon and Captain Schatz. For Singapore.—Mr. W. Thompson. For Marseilles.—Messrs. T. West and H. G. Walker.

Per *Empress of Japan*, str., for Shanghai.—Dr. Wilson and Mr. Davidson. For Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. De'Ath. For Yokohama.—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Byramjee. For Vancouver.—Mr. L. Eitel. For New York.—Mrs. Doyle, Miss Doyle and 5 children. For London.—Messrs. H. W. Bray, M. Amoor, and E. H. Beauchamp.

Per *Gaelic*, str., for Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Rocher, Mrs. Chas. D. Harman and native servant. For San Francisco.—Mrs. C. Vogel, Messrs. Claudio Reina and Juan Aranetas. For London.—Mr. C. Heerman. For Paris.—Mr. J. Arranger.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Mongkut* reports that she left Yokohama on the 22nd ultimo, and Kobe on the 5th instant. Had fine clear weather and smooth sea. Light south-west and south-easterly winds throughout.

The British steamship *Siam* reports that she left Newchwang, and Chefoo on the 5th instant. From Newchwang to Chefoo had moderate southerly winds with fine clear weather. From Chefoo to Barren Island had strong southerly winds with high sea; thence to port had moderate to light variable winds from southward.

The British steamship *Fokien* reports that she left Tamsui on the 7th instant, and Amoy on the 10th. From Tamsui had light westerly wind and unsettled weather to Ockseu; thence had fine weather to Amoy. From Amoy to port had light south-west winds and pleasant weather.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports that she left Foochow on the 9th instant. Experienced light southerly breeze and fine weather to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 10th, and Swatow on the 11th. From Amoy to Swatow had light south-westerly breeze and fine weather, and from Swatow to port had light south-westerly airs and fine weather. In Foochow the French man-of-war *Villars*, American man-of-war *Palos*, and the steamships *Chingtu*, *Chingtung*, and *Haeshin*. In Amoy H.M.S. *Pigmy* and the steamship *Namchow*. In Swatow the steamships *Yunnan*, *Tamsui*, *Kwelyang*, *Singan*, *Canton*, *Yungching*, and *Chowfa*.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Nagasaki.—Per *Asagao* to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Newchwang.—Per *Swatow* to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Singapore.—Per *Daphne* on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Arratoon Apcar* on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 11.30 A.M.
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Gwalior* on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Europe, &c., India *via* Bombay.—Per *Peninsular* on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 11.00 A.M.
For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Pandora* on Friday, the 21st instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancona* on Friday, the 21st instant, at 5.00 P.M.
For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Preussen* on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 2.00 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 357, H. Hyram, 8th August,—Hoihow, in tow by *Pilot Fish*, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, J. G. Spence, 11th August,—Calcutta 24th July, Penang 31st, and Singapore 4th Aug., Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
HONGKONG—STEAMERS. *Continued.*
ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1,521, H. Selck, 11th August,—Nagasaki 6th August, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Colliery.
AYOCHIE, British steamer, 1,055, T. Rowin, 9th August,—Nagasaki 3rd August, Coal. —Melchers & Co.
BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,520, Loovalle, 11th August—Singapore 5th August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHINA, American str., 5,200, W. B. Seabury, 9th August,—San Francisco 18th July, and Yokohama 4th August, Mails and General. —P. M. S. S. Co.
CHI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,580, C. R. Null, 11th August,—Shanghai 7th Aug., General. —C. M. S. N. Co.
CLARA, German steamer, 675, H. Ipland, 9th August,—Haiphong 5th August, and Hoihow 8th, General.—A. R. Marty.
COSMOPOLIT, German str., 551, Schaefer, 6th August,—Cebu 1st August, Sugar.—Wieler & Co.
FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Comley, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.
FIDELIO, German steamer, 852, H. Bronsen, 7th August,—Whampoa 7th August, General.—Melchers & Co.
GWALIOR, British steamer, 1,602, J. F. Jephson, 9th August,—Bombay 23rd July, and Singapore 3rd August, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
HAIPHONG, French steamer, 845, Bousquet, 11th August,—Haiphong 8th August, and Hoihow 10th, General.—Messageries Maritimes.
HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, S. Ashton, 6th August,—Foochow 31st July, Amoy 4th, and Swatow 5th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 985, J. Bruhn, 31st July,—Whampoa 31st July, General.—Wieler & Co.
LANCELOT, British steamer, 1,564, J. Thomas, 10th August,—Passoeroean (Java) 1st Aug., Sugar and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
METAPEDIA, British steamer, 1,456, Fraser, 4th August,—Barrow 4th June, and Singapore 23rd July, Rails.—Government.
PERA NANG, British steamer, 1,021, W. H. Watton, 11th August,—Bangkok 2nd Aug., Koh-si-chang 4th, and Hoihow 10th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
POLLUX, German str., 898, H. Hellmers, 11th August,—Saigon 7th August, Rice.—Melchers & Co.
SWATOW, German steamer, 631, C. Binge, 11th August.—Whampoa 11th August, General. —Siemssen & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALTAIR, British bark, 399, T. Munro, 1st Aug., —Tamsui 22nd July, Camphor and Ballast. —Wieler & Co.
AMPHITRITE, British ship, 1,685, C. A. Anderson, 21st July,—Cardiff 13th April, Coals.—Wieler & Co.
CALBURGA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June,—New York 23rd January, Petroleum. —Russell & Co.
CAMARA, British ship, 1,489, J. J. Dexter, 21st July,—Shanghai 17th July, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
CARL FRIEDRICHS, German ship, 2,040, H. Fröhlich, 5th July,—Cardiff 21st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.
ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
ESCORT, American bark, 634, Waterhouse, 22nd July,—Rajang 12th July, Timber.—Captain.
ISAAC REED, American ship, 1,489, F. D. Waldo, 25th May,—New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
JESSONDA, German bark, 883, Aug. Oesselmann, 29th July,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th May, Coals.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
KITTY, British bark, 803, Wilson, 21st July,—Singapore 7th July, Timber.—D. Musso.
MARIA, Spanish schooner, 51, Francisco Oloneo, 9th July,—Manila 18th June, Ballast.—Master.
MINNIE G. WHITING, British bark, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June,—New York 2nd Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NIKOPO, German steamer, 762, R. Köhler, 8th August.—Whampoa 8th August, General. —Siemssen & Co.
PORTLAND LLOYDS, American bark, 1,180, A. H. Forbes, 13th July,—New York 16th March, Petroleum.—Shewan & Co.
STAINFIELD, British bark, 590, J. Clark, 3rd July,—Sourabaya 14th June, Ballast.—Captain.
TROOP, British ship, 1,576, D. W. Corning, 4th August,—Cardiff 23rd April, Coal.—Government.
XENIA, American bark, 1,136, L. D. Smith, 8th July,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th May, Coals. —Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

Intimations.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA, (Sole Agents for Miike Coal Mine).
HAVE OPENED THEIR BRANCH HOUSE IN SINGAPORE, from 1st July instant.

Tele. Address—"*Mitsui*," *Singapore*.

New Building, Battery Road, Singapore. [1003

If you have a COLD or COUGH, acute or leading to CONSUMPTION, SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA

"This preparation, containing the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and the Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Used by physicians all the world over. It is as palatable as milk. Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis, and CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

Sold by all Chemists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED, 46 & 47 FARRINGDON ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED).

Hongkong, 28th December, 1889.

Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "PENINSULAR," Captain A. C. Loggin, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, VIA COLOMBO, SUEZ CANAL and MARSEILLES, on THURSDAY, the 20th August, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 10th August, 1891. [1

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

China Saturday 22nd Aug.
City of Peking Tuesday 15th Sept.
City of Rio de Janeiro.....Thursday 8th Oct.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CHINA"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* YOKOHAMA on SATURDAY, the 22nd Aug., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.
To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O... } $225.00
To Liverpool and London 325.00
To Paris and Bremen..... 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg..... 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—
4 months$337.50
12 months$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *viâ* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th July. [1

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SATURDAY, the 29th day of August, 1891, at 3 P.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain W. Reimkasten, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till 5 p.m., on the 28th, Cargo will be received on Board until 10 a.m., on the 29th, Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m., on the 28th August. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 4th August, 1891. [4

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic Thursday 3rd Sept.
Oceanic Saturday 26th Sept.
Gaelic Tuesday 20th October.

THE Steamship
"BELGIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama and Honolulu, on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.
To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O... } $225.00
To Liverpool and London 325.00
To Paris and Bremen..... 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg..... 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—
4 months$337.50
12 months$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1891. [2

Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"OOPACK"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 18th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th instant.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before, at 5 p.m., TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1891 [1097

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR" are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside, Cargo impeding the discharge, or remaining on board the vessel after the 13th instant, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into Messrs. N. Mody and Company's Godown at Wanchai.

All Goods remaining after the 17th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1891. [1094

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CHINA" The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take Immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1891. [2

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather.

CABINETS from $6 a dozen.
CARTES DE VISITE from $3 a dozen.
LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.
IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1890. [35

For Sale.

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 11 Praya Central,
(Opposite Peddy's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS FOR
RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED
EX. PRIME, PORK and BEEF in Barrels.
Also
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON.
CHR. MOTZ & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS.
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.
FLENSBURG STOCK BEER.
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES *ALWAYS IN STOCK*
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Des Coteaux and fils' finest old BRANDY COGNAC 4 Stars, selected expressly for F. B. & Co., Sole Agents.



COCA BITTERS, in PINTS and QUARTS. COCA BITTERS, in PINTS and QUARTS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1891. [132

"CRU WYNBRON,"
THE BEST BREAKFAST CLARET,
at
$3.00 a dozen.

"ST. GEORGE'S,"
A SOUND BREAKFAST CLARET,
at
$2.50 a dozen.
$0.25 allowance for 1 doz. Empty Bottles returned.
Samples sent on application.

G. GIRAULT,
(Late GUIEU FRERES),
No. 8, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1891. [1053

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE,
Teacher of Officers and Engineers,
No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET,
Opposite Central Police Station.

CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS.
Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION."
And an "*Arithmetic*" for Engineers, $5.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [246

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [902

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA.

Sole Agents in
Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao.

WATERBURY WATCH

Reliable, durable and accurate time keepers.

SERIES E.—$2.70 each.
SERIES J.—$4.75 each.
SERIES L.—$4.75 each.

Reduction of price to be made on an order for more than a dozen.

Order from Out-ports to be promptly executed.

No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1891. [2189

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voitländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES,
No. 5, Queen's Road, Central. [864

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS,
(REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price 8 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [44

Printed and Published by DONALD LEVEN SHARP at 7 Yatlee Hall in the City of Victoria, Kowloon,

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2916 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1891. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd August, at 18A, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, the wife of L. VANDER STEGEN, of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 7th August, the wife of Mr. G. W. BUTT, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1891.

CHINA WARNED.

THE telegram, we published on the 7th inst to the effect that the Great Powers were taking concerted action in regard to China and her Treaty obligations, (in such light only can the message be read), is one of the most satisfactory items of intelligence that has reached us for many years. Its significance and importance cannot be exaggerated; and its results to the advantage of Foreign commerce cannot be over estimated. It further indicates that the wall of the long-suffering foreigners in China, in being compelled to witness Treaty rights ignored; Treaty obligations regarded with indifference and absolute scorn; whilst their representatives at the capital and their Consuls at the Treaty ports are impotent to obtain redress for the most grievous wrongs from a vain, overbearing and essentially corrupt official class, has at last reached Europe. If we are not mistaken this action is indeed tantamount to "sounding the loud timbrel o'er China's dark shores," and we presume to hope the sound will not be permitted to drift into space by the apathetic indifference of foreigners generally. What has been accomplished in the past by the coercive action taken by a single Power, or by two combined, is now sought to be obtained by a more peaceful but a far more effective and stable method, and the lesson which collective action teaches in this case will furnish one of its most practical, as well as one of its most convincing and beneficial examples, which should not be lost upon any of the far eastern communities. Grievous in the extreme has it been for years to have to witness the spontaneous and unprovoked aggressive acts of the Chinese, such as murderous attacks upon foreigners, fatal riots and destruction of foreign goods, grossly illegal seizure of foreign property; acts committed with an audacity which the immunity it enjoys from redress only encouraged. But now we may well hope that if the present political programme be adhered to, we shall have seen the end of such a mischievous and truculent policy. Fortunately all the Great Powers are, so to speak, in the same "boat" with regard to China's aggressiveness towards them. No distinction is made between them by the Chinese, and it is anti-foreign prejudice and anti-foreign feeling generally which inspires the aggression and the resultant injury, which all foreigners have for years had to put up with in all the Treaty ports. French, German, American, Russian, and British interests have been equally assailed and have conjointly suffered, and there is not one of the Great Powers mentioned, whose commercial stake in China is not extending rapidly. Great Britain's are obvious, whilst no one will deny that in the carrying out of great public works in China, French interests and influence are now on the increase; Germany in the supply of her industries and manufactures; America with her oil, missionary enterprize, and general products; Russia, with the overland tea trade, the great overland railroad interests and the development of the eastern Manchurian coast trade, to which the visit of the CZAREWITCH has given additional impetus. It has taken the Great Powers a long time to acknowledge that "there is something rotten in the state of China," and it behoves us now to lose no time in supporting and convincing them of the justness of their conclusions. Now is the time for concerted action on the part of the Chambers of Commerce at the Treaty Ports, in order to strengthen the hands of the European and American Governments by united memorials, showing briefly and lucidly the grievous impositions and exactions inflicted by the Chinese in recent years upon Foreign Commerce, —without warrant and in defiance of Treaty rights. Never once since Foreign relations have been opened with China have merchants had such a golden opportunity as at present. The whole Consular body would be with them, the Press is unanimous in their favour, and if self-preservation be acknowledge as a natural law of nature, they have in this case that axiom to support them with a vengeance. Moreover, there is another side to the question. Is not the time ripe and opportune for Chinese arrogance and pretension to find its proper level? One Power acting alone, or in alliance with another, has now and again succeeded for a time, but only for a time, in checking the facility of the Chinese to evade and ignore their most sacred obligations, but it will now be a different matter altogether if a firm and united front be shewn by the Great Powers of Europe and America. The mere moral effect of the whole civilized world standing united and lodging its protest against the gross infringments of foreign rights and privileges, would have its influence on a far more arrogant and infatuated semi-effete race even than the Chinese. Advisedly we say semi-effete, for although numerically strong, by reason of disorganization, corruption, misgovernment, lack of communications, and of method, and by their inherent vanity and overbearing conceit in their own systems, the Chinese are essentially semi-effete even if pitted singly against any one Great Power. As a matter of policy and as a set off against Russian designs on our Indian and French on our Burmah frontiers, Lord SALISBURY's policy (mistaken and mischievous) has hitherto been one of expediency, to keep in with China, at any cost and at any sacrafice, but as even the worm will turn, so have the Chinese "piled on the agony" until the Foreign burden has become unbearable. Again we urge "let us then be up and doing!" We have laboured long and waited patiently and now it in a great measure depends on ourselves if "the winter of our discontent" should not be over. "Up Guards and at 'em," it is popularly believed was said on a memorable occasion, fraught with equally momentous consequences, and may it be rung into the ears of all Eastern communities at the present auspicious and important juncture.

WHAT PRICE MONEY?

THE reduction of the rate of interest upon advances on stocks or upon loans, by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to six per cent. may prove a boon, and a veritable blessing in disguise,—but—it—is open to argument. At first glance, and in the light that "money begets money," and that cheap money encourages trade it may be true in one sense, and may prove equally fallacious in another. Is it not possible it may encourage undue speculation? Speculation in this somewhat limited centre is naturally confined in a great measure to stocks. The stocks, which have their foundation on bed rock enjoy public confidence and are not subjected to violent fluctuations in value. The "wild cat" stock, and stock which can be "jumped" at the will of the large operators and at the expense of the smaller capitalists is not the sort of investment to be commended or encouraged. Again, great as the financial position of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is; great as its capacities and resources undoubtedly are; is it in a situation to place itself at this moment of depression and extreme despondency in the position of the London Banks and establish a similar scale of advance? It is all very well to say this is the right moment for our representative institution to come to the rescue while depression is at its lowest? but does it come to the rescue of the many, at this juncture, or does it only beneficially affect the few, and influential few? It seems to be rather late in the day to adopt this generous platform, and it seems to be somewhat doubtful whether it is a judicious course at the moment, as well. In London, the large Banks enjoying public confidence, can at any moment command unlimited means in case of emergencies, but even this position is sometimes taxed to extremes, by emergencies like the Baring Brothers difficulty. Our great local Banking institution, of which we ought perhaps to be proud, possesses borrowing facilities equal to its earning powers, which are great, but considering its position, so far removed as it is from the great monetary centres, the opposition to it, present and prospective, and the peculiar character and disposition of its large Chinese constituency; is it in a position to assume the *rôle* of a great London bank? It can afford in a single half year to wipe off about £300,000 from its reserve fund, but taking everything into consideration is it in a position to confer such a boon on the public (doubtful in its practical effect, as we think it) at its own expense? It may be that it is an expedient policy adopted to clip the wings, at the outset, of the National Bank of China, that inspires this action, but we cannot forget that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank must have some $63,000,000 out on loan at its head offices and different branches, and by reducing the interest to 6, instead of 7 per cent, means a proportionate loss of $630,000 per year to its shareholders. The Report of the Bank to the 30th of June last, showed that it had a Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund of $17,590,000 whilst its Cash Assets were $29,959,619.99; so that it had a load of nearly double its Capital and Reserve to carry which was not trustifying in anyway. If some $12,000,000 lying idle in the vaults of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank does not indicate stagnation of business well we shall be glad to be informed what does. All the other Banks will naturally follow suit, and the question is, has the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank superior magnetic attraction to draw away the constituents of the other Banks so as to utilize its stagnant capital? It must be remembered that the late Chief Manager, Mr. THOMAS JACKSON was always against any fluctuating rate of interest. If we were satisfied that the capacity of the earning power of the Bank was such as to make up this difference, by the proportionate increase of business, which a reduction of a permanent rate of interest should, according to experience bring, we would gladly welcome it, but we are afraid the Lute has lost its alluring tune, even although sounded in a Mexican direction, and with mustang force; the Harp also has become unstrung and altogether we fear we shall have to sit down by the fragrant streams of Hongkong, like the Daughters of Babylon of old, and wait for the promised blessings, in the shape of milk and honey, which the benevolent Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are promising to us. Altogether we confess to be quite sceptical as to the beneficial qualities of the draught.

MEDICAL MISSIONS IN CHINA.

EVERYONE must deplore that an Institution of such usefulness as the Canton Medical Mission Hospital should have suffered the loss of its funds and be left stranded by the collapse of the old-established firm of RUSSELL & Co., which firm took a leading part in the creation of the Hospital, and an active interest in its success. If we recollect correctly the Medical Mission Hospital at Canton was established under the superintendence of Dr. PETER PARKER in 1835, succeeding a temporary one formed earlier in the century, at Macao, under Doctors MORRISON and SAMUEL BROWN. Whatever difference of opinion there may be in regard to the Missionary question, there can be none in regard to the benefit which Medical Missions confer on the Chinese generally. Take the one referred to as an example (which has been so ably and beneficiently presided over for many years past by Dr. KERR) and it cannot be denied that the benefits which it has conferred on the people are recognized throughout the whole of Southern China, by native and foreigner alike. Second only to it in benevolent usefulness is that presided over by Dr. WENYON at Fatshan, which has been so admirably conducted that this year Dr. WENYON has had the satisfaction of announcing that it is now self-supporting. The pioneers of this briefly sketched benevolent branch of Christian ethics, men like MORRISON, PARKER, BROWN, HEPBURN, HOBSON, etc., etc., with those above mentioned, must always stand forth as true benefactors of mankind in the Far East, and be far removed from the jibes and jeers so easily made at the expense of Missionaries following in the true steps of their Divine instructor. There are black sheep in every fold, and in some of the Treaty ports as well as at other places, we witness men under the shield of their sacred cloth acquiring land or property for personal aggrandizement, oblivious to all the tenets of the religion of which they profess to be living examples. Is it fair that the Missionary cause should be exposed to these jeers because a few prove themselves unworthy followers of a grand faith? Yet it is popular to decry the Missionary everywhere. Missions are supported by private and gratuitous contributions, by those who have faith in the, proselytizing principle, and however we may think this erroneous, they have as much right to their opinion as we have to ours, and are entitled to expend their money whichever way they like. We are not asked to contribute; our assistance is not solicited; our business is not interfered with. The Missionaries persevere in their self-allotted tasks,—unostentatiously as a rule—and unobtrusively work out the problem that they have set themselves to. So far as a pretty extensive experience goes we have never seen any harm done by their efforts, however much we may question the amount of success they achieve, but as to the Medical branch, the good done by it is undoubted and almost incalculable. Suffering and pain are relieved gratis by every means possible, and all this without interference to the patients' religious views, so that it appeals to that sense of gratitude which makes the true Medical profession, in our opinion, the most sublime on earth, and associates its humanizing and softening influence upon a common humanity. This is the reward of the Medical Mission labourer. Their work is not confined to one sex only, but the women, a class throughout the Orient bound round by the most rigorous ties of seclusion, are brought within its benevolent and soothing influence. How far this is proved a perusal of the Reports of the Canton and Fatshan Missionary reports for last year will show. These we purpose publishing in a few days, together with some further comments. In the meantime we appeal in the strongest manner to our fellow citizens to come in its hour of need to the rescue of an Institution so separably bound up with the history of Foreign settlement in China, and which has contributed in a silent, but in no small degree towards the present position now occupied by Foreigners in China.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Japan and Korea was established on the 30th ult.

THE British gun-boat *Linnet* arrived at Chinkiang on the 4th inst., and the *Impertinente* was to have left Yokohama for Hakodate on the 29th ult. The German gun-boat *Wolf*, now at Shanghai, is shortly expected to pay Hongkong and Canton a visit.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospital:—

Mr. Andrew Johnston	$ 10
Rev. D. Hamilton	10

THE *Free Press* states that the steamer *Divawongsi* from China and a double-funnelled Spanish steamer, apparently from Manila, arrived off Singapore on the 4th inst. flying the quarantine flag. The vessels have been boarded by the Deputy Health Officer and placed in quarantine. No intelligence as to the nature of the sickness prevalent on board, has been received yet.

FOR the last twelve—in fact fourteen days, blasting has been carried on throughout many of the streets of this colony, but especially in Queen's Road West, and indeed this seems to have been especially ordained as the daily diversion of the P. W. D. myrmidons. Every day we receive letters from the business people, and residents of that locality asking how much longer this sort of thing is to be tolerated. We can only answer, ask Brown, or the Water Authority either individually or collectively, for we don't know, and we think odds of say a guinea to a gooseberry, could be safely laid, that they don't either.

H.M.S. *Tweed* was raised about 2 feet above the surface of the water late last night (10th inst.) and is now lying by the Depôt drank-water. Preparations are being made to have her docked.

WHO says John Chinaman does not appreciate a Sunday off? In the loading of a certain vessel in harbour on Saturday afternoon, the stevedores struck for extra pay so as to play high jinks on Sunday, knowing full well that they could safely regard it as a *dies non*.

WE learn from the North that General TSENG Ki-tong has been arrested at Foochow, and is at present a prisoner there, though he is not submitted to the indignities of the ordinary Chinese gaol. He has applied to be sent to Tientsin, and to be allowed to make his explanations to the Viceroy LI, in person.

THE H K and Whampoa Dock Co.'s steam launch *Pilot First*, Captain Stopani, which left here on Wednesday morning last for Hoihow to tow up the disabled steamer *Activ*, arrived safely in harbour late on Saturday night. It appears the shaft of the *Activ* parted just abaft the stern tube and the propeller dropped off, the vessel was thus unable to get any weigh on at all.

THE first prosecution under the new Sunday Ordinance was to have been conducted at the Magistracy on the 6th inst., but it was postponed until the 8th for the attendance of Capt. Stavert of the *Paiho*, who is charged with having allowed cargo to be worked on board his vessel on the "Lord's Day."

THE adjourned case against Captain Stavert, which is the first that has been instituted under the New Sunday Observance Ordinance was proceeded with before Mr. Wise on the 8th inst. Mr. Wilkinson appeared for the defendant and contended that it was a most unfair thing to bring his client up as he knew nothing about the law affecting the working of cargo on Sundays, and solicited that a caution would meet the case. His Worship said that he could not believe that there was any one who did not know that the Ordinance had become law, for no subject had been given more publicity by the Press than this measure; and on learning that the necessary permit would have cost $5, he added a fine of $75, as a reminder that Captains should observe the law.

THE arrivals of raw silk at Yokohama during last month, amounted to 9,376 bales, while the sales and rejections were 6,234, and 293 bales respectively. The export at the same time was 2,217 bales, while 286 bales were returned to the interior. The arrivals and sales of waste silk were respectively 3,325 and 24 bales, the exports being 30 bales. Continuing the subject of silk, the *Herald* says that a telegram received by the Doshin Kaisha, from New York, under date of the 30th ult., states that the silk market is unchanged. Silks for forward delivery are offered cheap. A telegram received by the same company the next day from Lyons, is to the effect that the market is quiet, there being only small sales for present needs.

THE steamship *Hankow*, carried with her this morning (8th inst.) to Canton a large number of Devotees, male and female who proceeded to the City of Rhins to do obeisance at the shrines of Bhudda and Lao Tzu (The Taoist philosopher) on the 7th day of the 7th moon, that is Tuesday next. The festival of "All Souls" and the fete of Ursa Major (The Great Bear) is knocked into one, and the women especially worship the seven goddesses in the Pleiades, or the "Diamond" constellation as they term it. Hongkong will certainly be denuded of its native beauties for the next few days, to judge from the numbers of the fair sex that migrated this morning, and in addition the flower dealers must have made a regular harvest if the varied types of head dress are taken into consideration. Influenced by such a galaxy of youth and beauty, we were nearly carried away ourselves by the *Hankow* to Canton on this pilgrimage. Possibly we might have done worse!

A MAN named Hun Asam was up before Mr. Wise this morning (10th inst.) to answer to the charge of having stolen a young girl, who was the daughter of an employee of a Mandarin at Lamchuen, on the 27th June last. The mother of the girl, together with a "loss" brother came over to Hongkong to search for the missing one, and fell in with the accused who wanted to take them to Kowloon to negotiate for the release of the girl. This the woman objected to, and in an indiscriminate way raised "Cain" on the Praya. Bystanders intervened and persuaded the mother to go to the Tung-wa Hospital to report her case. This she did and the accused was arrested in consequence, and this morning was the recipient of the well merited sentence of six months "hard," during which term he will have many opportunities of quietly declining whether or not, the game was worth the candle.

THE condition of the Woosung Bar is, says the *N. C. Daily News*, reviving the idea of making Woosung the port of Shanghai, and it is stated that a large English firm greatly interested in shipping has just secured an extensive tract of land at Woosung, and is negotiating for permission to reconstruct the Woosung railway. It is hardly likely, however, that this is more than a rumour, for it is known that the Viceroy at Nanking, Liu, has laid it down very strongly that title-deeds are not to be granted to foreigners for land outside treaty ports, and Woosung is not so recognised. As to the bar, it has its good and its bad times, as it has had for the last fifty years; and it is very doubtful whether the dredging has done it any permanent good. It seems likely to remain as erratic as it always has been, at one time looking as if it would never let large ships over it again, and then for a time causing little or no delay to the largest vessels.

A GENTLEMAN met with an accident last evening (30th inst.), close to the McGregor Barracks, which will probably lead to the solution of the much debated point as to who is really responsible for the present state of the public streets of Hongkong, and upon whose shoulders will fall the claim for damages which we presume, will soon be instituted. The gentleman in question was walking almost in the middle of the road when he tripped up in a "man-trap" for which in existence the party or parties concerned, should be held criminally responsible. The hole was about 12 inches wide and 9 deep, and it is little short of a miracle that the man's leg was not fractured; but he luckily escaped with a twisted ankle and a badly bruised limb. A rickshaw was quickly procured and the unfortunate pedestrian was taken home. Upon inquiry this morning we found that the hole has been there for the past two days, but no light has been shewn to guard the unwary, although lying close by in the gutter there is a board upon which is written "Danger," but for all practical purposes, it may just as well have been suspended around the neck of the "lion" who put it there.

THE Secretary of the Punjom Company, Mr. A. O. D. Gourdin, advises us that a hurriedly written private letter from Mr. Orange soon after his arrival at Punjom, reports favorably of the prospects of the Punjom property both at Jalis, and at Gubau.

ATTOON yesterday there was a greater amount of tonnage at anchor in the harbour of Hongkong than has ever before been recorded. It included three French mail steamers, two P. & O. steamers, the *Gaelic*, *China*, *Empress of Japan*, *Glenfalloch*, etc., etc., etc.

IN accordance, it is presumed, with instructions which were issued by the Viceroy of Canton, the gambling hells at Kowloon have been closed. It is reported that quite a crowd of foreigners were turned out of one of these establishments on Saturday night, without either rhyme or reason being given. We hope to be able to give all particulars in a day or two.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Macao, and who is also Portuguese Minister to China, Japan and Siam, accompanied by his wife and suite, was expected to arrive in Shanghai by the *Saikio Maru* on the 4th inst. The Portuguese company of volunteers were to form a guard of honour and were to receive his Excellency on arrival. The party were to have left for Macao in the *Salazie* on the 7th inst.

THE *Boyeki Shimbun* says that the total imports of kerosene oil during the first half of the year, was 88,018 cases. As the sale in the interior is very small, the daily quantity sent out is about 6,000 to 7,000, so that the stock in Yokohama is never less than 500,000 cases. According to an examination made on Saturday last, the total number of cases was 647,700, of various brands.

WE have ever been possessed of a suspicion bordering almost upon certainty, that *the* beauties of "Brownie" were hidden from the vulgar gaze by a petticoat—*now* the matter is finally settled. In the course of her ravings in Saturday's *Snail* she had the audacity to advocate the formation of a "ladies'" Cricket Club in this Colony. Now——but it's no use, expression fails us under such provocation as this.

AN operatic burlesque of great local interest, written and composed by Mr. Nathan Ruchwaldy is just about to see the light. It is essentially Chinese in construction, the whole caste containing but one foreigner. There are some exceedingly pretty airs running through the composition, and if the talented young author can only succeed in having it fittingly produced at the City Hall, we feel sure that it will make quite a splash in musical circles.

THE steamer *Paiho* being unable to complete the loading of her kerosine cargo for Canton on Saturday evening, had to discontinue work over the Sunday. Apropos of this, it does not seem to be generally known, not even amongst the shipping community, that there are certain regulations in force in this Colony affecting the handling of kerosine oil and other dangerous commodities, and which only permit of their being stored, or shipped, during the hours of daylight.

AN inquest was held at Shanghai on the 4th inst. on the body of a man named G. W. Carter, a stoker, lately belonging to the British gunboat *Linnet*, who was drowned in the Whangpoo on the 1st inst. It appears the unfortunate fellow missed his footing while attempting to board his ship from a sampan, and slipping into the treacherous waters of the river was not seen alive again. The inquiry was ultimately adjourned for a week, for the production of the sampan-man, but the body was buried with naval honors on the evening of the 4th.

ONLY the other day we notified that it was the intention of the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to endeavour to have their nomination of Mr. H. L. Dalrymple, as Superintendent Auditor, confirmed at the meeting of shareholders which is to be held on the 22nd inst. Now, however, we learn that there is another Richmond in the field, in the person of Mr. H. Cox, of Messrs. Turner and Co., who is a thoroughly well-known and competent candidate, and above all, after his many years of experience as an auditor of public companies he is a man, in whom the general public have absolute confidence, and even at this distant date we have no hesitation in assuming that his election to this specially created post, is assured.

THE movements of Foreign men-of-war in the North, according to latest advices, are as follow: H.M.S. *Archer* left Shanghai on the 1st for Hakodate *viâ* Nagasaki. She is to act as the despatch boat of the British summer-cruising squadron and the *Triomphante* and *Villars* also sailed from Woosung on the same date. H.M.S. *Linnet* left Shanghai a day later for Chinkiang which port the U.S.S. *Palos* cleared from on Sunday last, under telegraphic orders to proceed to Foochow, and passed Woosung on the 3rd. Had she called in at Shanghai she would in all probability have been detained there, for everything is reported as being quiet in Foochow. The U.S.S. *Alliance* was under orders to leave Shanghai on the 5th, and her destination was thought to be Chefoo. In connection with these movements it may be mentioned that sixty-four French sailors arrived in Shanghai from Saigon, on the 1st to reinforce the men-of-war there.

THE *N. C. Daily News* says that there were some rather curious developments in a case (adjourned) that was heard at the French Mixed Court on the 4th inst. It is a case in which Mr. Kingsmill's compradore sues a former shroff for $600, rent collected but, it is alleged, not paid in. Mr. Browett appeared for the defendant, and at the first hearing, on Thursday, objected to the case being heard at all in the French Mixed Court, as both plaintiff and defendant are residents on the north of the Yang-king-pang. Mr. Browett's Chinese clerk and interpreter seems to have stated in court, without authority from Mr. Browett, that the case was brought there because the plaintiff is a friend of one of the French Mixed Court Magistrate's secretaries. The French assessor yesterday refused to allow Mr. Browett to take any part in the proceedings, and ultimately the defendant, who had previously been out on bail, was imprisoned while the compradore's books are being examined. Mr. Browett had again brought his clerk to act as interpreter, and the Magistrate asked him, if he was a Chinese subject. The clerk said that he was. The Magistrate then ordered him to kneel down, to which Mr. Browett strongly and properly objected, as the clerk was neither a defendant nor a prisoner, nor in any way a party to the suit on which the Magistrate ordered him (the clerk) to be imprisoned, which was done, and the unfortunate clerk is now in prison! His offence appears to be contempt of court in making the statement as to the plaintiff having literally a "friend at court." Steps will be taken to procure this release.

WE learn that the Emperor of China has bestowed the second-class (red button) of the Imperial Order of the Double Dragon, upon Mr. Henrik Bohr, in recognition of his services as Chief Foreign Superintendent of the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

WHILST H.M.S. *Tweed* remains a sunken wreck alongside the Dock-yard wall at Yau-ma-ti, the *Hai-cheong-ching*—a gunboat of about the same size which filled and sank a quarter of a mile further out in the harbour in four fathoms of water, in the same gale, has been raised by Whampoa riggers in 48 hours, at an expense of about $300.

TELEGRAPHIC instructions have been received from the Directors by Mr. Cross, the manager of the Hongkong and China Gas Company, to proceed at once with the erection of the projected gas-works for the Kowloon district. Tenders have already been submitted and accepted, and the works are to be proceeded with immediately.

ADDITIONAL evidence was given before the Singapore Magistrate on the 4th inst. against Captain Colonna, master of the steamship *Nam Chow*, who was committed for trial last week. Mr. Donaldson raised a preliminary objection on the ground that evidence after committal would prejudice Captain Colonna. The Magistrate, however, made a note of the objection, and allowed Mr. Drew to proceed to call further evidence which was to prove the sickness on board the *Nam Chow* during the passage from Swatow to Singapore.

LAST night (10th inst.) Inspector Horton made a raid upon a sly brothel at Sam-sui-po. The house was the last one in British territory and the Inspector found the place filled with men, and many members of the frail sister-hood. He effected the capture of the keeper, Kwok Lai, who was fined $100 at the Magistracy this morning with the option of a three months residence behind the bars of Victoria Gaol. A curious feature in the case was that one of the Inspector's samsam men (Tsang-fwo-kwai) went to buy a candle in the Chinese village just across the frontier, but the unfortunate man has not since been heard of although a thorough search has been made for him. It appears this brothel is really run by a soldier belonging to the grand army of the Canton Viceroy, and the supposition is that the missing man has been kidnapped, and is detained by soldiers on the other side of the frontier.

THE *N. C. Daily News* of the 5th, announces that a serious stabbing affray, took place at Shanghai on the 1st inst. in the neighbourhood of the Astor House Hotel. An American man-of-war's man named Charles Anderson, belonging to the *Alliance*, entered the bar room of the hotel, and subsequently, under the influence of liquor, got into an altercation with the bar boy. A policeman was sent for, and a Sikh constable, No. 89, came and remonstrated with the sailor, who resented the interference and stabbed the Sikh on the arm with a knife. The constable then arrested him, but before reaching the police station Anderson inflicted four more wounds on the constable—two in the groin, one on the head and another on the arm. Fortunately the wounds were not very serious and the Sikh was able to attend at the U.S. Consulate yesterday where sufficient evidence was taken to justify a remand till to-day at 2 p.m., on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, feloniously cutting and wounding the Indian constable while in the execution of his duty, and assaulting a Chinese policeman.

FINANCIAL matters seem to be in a pretty bad way in the Straits for, says the *Penang Gazette*, we understand that after the meeting in the Chinese Town Hall with reference to the present tightness of money in the Bazar, a letter was addressed to the Resident Councillor requesting him to use his influence, and endeavour to persuade the European merchants to adopt the views of the meeting, and allow their outstanding accounts to be paid off gradually within a period of 20 months. The Resident Councillor thereupon addressed the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and requested him to bring the matter to the attention of the Committee, promising his support to any action the Chamber might suggest. A meeting was accordingly held on Thursday forenoon at which it was decided to call a meeting of the whole Chamber for Tuesday next at 3 o'clock, in order to give the Chinese gentlemen who signed the requisition to the Resident Councillor, an opportunity of expressing their views fully to the members. We understand that the Resident Councillor has signified his intention to be present.

IN a recent issue the *Japan Mail* gives the following summary of trade in Yokohama for the week ending the 1st instant:—There is not much to say about the Import trade, which has recently toned down to small dimensions. Business is steady and healthy, however, and though yarn has sold at rather lower rates, the decline is neither great or general, and prices are unchanged. The metal and kerosene markets are in the dull condition last reported, with no immediate prospect of alteration. The stock of Russian oil, which had become much reduced, has been augmented by the arrival of a steamer with over 100,000 cases. The only sale reported has been a small lot of "Comet" at a low figure, and prices look downward. Sugar is still dull, and transactions are of a retail character. There has been rather less doing in silk, but holders remain current, and arrivals being free and regular, the stock has been increased during the week and now shows a good assortment of excellent silk. There is nothing doing in waste silk. The tea trade continues brisk and shipping goes on apace. Exchange, which has fluctuated but slightly, closes firm.

THE French authorities in Tonquin, especially in the interior, seem to have their hands kept full in suppressing petty brigandage. *L'Indépendance Tonkinoise* reports that in a village called Nghe-mi, lying to the north-west of Phu-lang-thuong, the inhabitants of which, when at their devotions in the local Catholic chapel, were recently surprised by a band of brigands who putting a guard on the Church proceeded to ransack the native houses, and to carry away all that was of any value. After devastating the entire village they escaped to the North. Yen-Tu and the Song-ky valley, are also over-run with bands of Chinese and Annamites who give the police no end of trouble. Dé-Ran, is reported to be at My-Hao supported by 150 rifles. A well-armed band of 80 men attacked the village of Phongmien in the Quang-Yen district on the 28th ult. and carried off many of the luckless inhabitants. A body of police eventually came to the rescue, and three of the pirates were captured, and additional troops were quickly despatched in pursuit by the Resident. Three Chinese prisoners were brought into Ninh-giang by the Chief of police of that place and the same man is said to have killed four or five others. One Remington rifle and a full box of cartridges were also found.

THE number of Chinese coolies in Deli, Langkat, and Serdang on the 1st May 1891 amounted to 44 000, while the other nationalities represented in the labour force there, raise the total to 62,000.

THE Military Commission in reporting on Australian Defences recommends the armament of Thursday Island as a second-class coaling station, and also the establishment of a simple form of defence at Port Darwin to protect the landing-place of the Eastern Extension Company's cables there.

WE learn that Mr. Tso Ping Lung, the Imperial Chinese Consul at Singapore who was to have had the honor of representing the Flowery Kingdom in Hongkong had the Consulate been established here, has been promoted by the Chinese Government to a Mandarin of the second rank, in recognition of his long and valuable services.

A CERTAIN young man of Hongkong, knowing a young lady of whom he imagined himself enamored, and understanding the language of flowers, sent her a beautiful rose as a declaration of his affection, attaching a slip of paper on which was written "If not accepted I shall quit this sphere for ever." In return the fair one forwarded a fresh green mango, (man, go !) See ? Fact. Next please.

A PARTY of Amoy tiger hunters on their return recently, from the banks of the upper Dragon River with a couple of gigantic specimens of the *Tigris Regalis*, one of the hunters, being an amateur, was asked "How do you like tiger hunting." "Ah," he replied, "tiger hunting is very good, and exciting sport while you are hunting the tiger, but if the tiger turns and hunts you, it has its drawbacks."

THE new Directorate deal of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has resulted in transforming Mr. H. L. Dalrymple, the ex-Chairman and Director, into Superintending Auditor. We confess we know not the superlative qualifications of Mr. Dalrymple for the post, but suppose they are of such a nature as to carry overwhelming conviction into every breast in Hongkong and elsewhere—especially elsewhere.

THE *Siam Mercantile Gazette* says that not a single member of the Foreign Consular body was present at the late sod turning of Siam's first railway. This is indeed passing strange and it seems rather difficult to believe such a statement, coming as it does from a source that is so eminently anti-Siamese. The *Gazette* is so conspicuous in this direction that it sticks out as a "crank" of the —— well, first water.

GOOD news has been received here concerning Charbonnages, which Company we wish all success. We are to see some of its black diamonds, for a "full due" on the market shortly, which will practically knock into the dust-bin those (anything but disinterested) cavillers who have made it such a feast of reviling lately, although most probably they know about as much of the undertaking as our new importation—a real Jerusalem jackass, Ah !

THE *Locomotief* says that the Australian meat now supplied to the army in Java under contract with a Batavia firm so suits the taste of the troops that the consumption of the article among them has grown considerably. The consequence is that the commissariat department intends to get the meat cheaper on the running out of the present contract, by dealing direct with purveyors in Australia. In connection with this we believe that it is the intention of the South Australian Government to grant a pretty heavy subsidy to a Company, now formed, or on the point of being formed, to encourge the exportation of Australian meat to Java, Singapore and Hongkong.

WE to-day conclude the second article on "The Truth about the Mekong Valley" which we feel sure will be read with interest. In view of the important political part which Siam seems destined to play in the Far East, and the evident desire of France to encroach upon the country, it should be clear to all Englishmen that they require to be extremely vigilant concerning the general drift of M. de Lanessan's policy, who, as Governor General of Tong-King, represents a Power which does not view our colonial expansion with any great amount of friendliness. With regard to Hongkong's interests in the country, we may mention that last year the imports from Siam to this port exceeded $10,000,000, while the exports amounted to nearly $1,000,000. These facts alone form a sufficient reason for our giving such prominence to the matter, without our pointing out that French aspirations to Siam may, in the not very remote future, have a very direct bearing on our Indian Empire.

HERE is a good sample of reporting, from a Melbourne paper:—"The crime wave sweeps steadily onwards, now and then lashed into hurricane blasts of bloodshed. Witness the tragedy on the Narren River, in New South Wales, the other day. Peter Murray is at work erecting a shed, when he looks round and sees Kemp, the new hand, advancing towards him on hands and knees, carrying a heavy axe. Murray cries out to him to stop, a swift thought coming to him that there is murder in the air; and Kemp does stop, but only to fall savagely on old William Austin, who is coming out of a house, and hack him savagely to death with his axe. Then the lust for slaughter rises unchecked in Kemp and he turns on Murray as his next sacrifice. But Murray is a man of cool resolution, so he shouts to his little son to run into the house and bring out his gun. Only just promptly enough. He levels the weapon, and Kemp, instead of running amuck, is prone with a bullet in his heart." How we sigh for the services of the brilliant genius who penned the above, and wish that we had him on the *Telegraph*, at the present juncture.

MR. J. Anderson, the popular and energetic Hon. Secretary of the H.K. Rifle Association has requested us to remind members that during the discontinuance of the usual weekly competitions, they are requested to endeavor to practice over the 200, 500 and 600 yards distances in view of the Inter-port "triangular" rifle match, proposed to take place in November next. As an incentive in this direction a prize (silver cup or plate) will be given to the compiler of the highest aggregate in not less than five complete practices at these ranges. Members to be eligible must, however, undertake to hand to the Secretary regularly, all their scores (good, bad and indifferent,) made from time to time. Bisley conditions must be observed, i.e :—8 inch bull at 200 yards; 2 feet bull at 500 and 600 yards. Position—Standing or kneeling at 200 yards. Sitting, kneeling or prone at 500 yards and at 600 yards, any. One sighting shot and seven rounds at each range. Accompanying such score a declaration is required to be handed to the Secretary to the effect that the above conditions have been strictly adhered to and in no manner exceeded. It is hoped that a goodly number of members may shew their interest in the Association and its welfare by joining in these competitions, the scores made in which will, to an extent be taken into account when the team for the above match is being selected. The days and hours for practice are left entirely to the competitors convenience and their own signatures to the scores will be considered a sufficient guarantee of *bonâ fides*.

HONGKONG has been saved, at least so think the two feminine scouts from the Salvation Army, who have been preaching the doctrine of purity at Singapore for some months past. They sailed from the latter place to open fire on Penang the other week.

WE learn that news was brought down on the 7th inst. by the Canton steamer, that a bag containing papers belonging to Mr. D. Caldwell had been found in the Canton river about a week ago and that, as we have already reported, the body of a foreigner was seen floating on the river and was buried without much ado consequent upon no one being present to identify it. It is currently reported that the body was that of Mr. Caldwell, but this we refuse to believe for a moment, and only give expression to the rumor hoping that it will still the gossip that can only bring useless suffering to those most nearly concerned.

NEWS from Acheen says that on the 8th ult., a detachment of mounted infantry, when on the way to lay an ambush for the Achinese, were suddenly surprised by a force of the latter five times their number, who poured into them a shower of bullets from front and rear. The commander of the detachment and four privates fell at the first fire, but their comrades beat off the Achinese sword in hand after several volleys from Beaumont breechloaders had been fired into them. The action lasted for 18 minutes when the Achinese fell back, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. In other respects the situation remains unchanged in Acheen.

WE regret to hear that the Canton Hospital is not the only sufferer by the old firm of Russell and Company disappearing from its time-honored position in China, for it is said the well known How-qua family are losers to a large extent through investments made by the head of the family in "old China" days, when Viceroy Lin destroyed the $20,000,000 worth of Opium at the Bogue. Where were Sassoons in those old Opium days, some may ask? Well, though Parsee firms were to the front then, in the old Directories we find that this distinguished firm confined its operations to Bagdad and India. Even Dr. Jardine had not put in an appearance then to lay the Opium foundations of the "Princely House."

AN inquest was held before Mr. A. G. Wise at the Magistracy this afternoon (6th inst.), on the body of a boat-woman named Fung Kui. Dr. Marques gave evidence as to the result of the *post mortem* examination which he had made. He stated that there were a few abrasions on the body, but in his opinion death had been caused by drowning. Chan Kwai, a boat-woman stated that she saw the deceased, who was in a boat ahead, fall into the water and witness believed that some soldiers had caught hold of deceased and had pulled her into the water. Joseph Pilipho, R.A., stated that he was on garrison police duty at the R.E. Pier, whilst bathing was going on in the water opposite. Just prior to leaving he heard cries and saw a gunner named Harper jump into the water from off the pier, and swim out to deceased's sampan, but he was too late to afford any assistance. A soldier named Miles gave corroborative evidence, and the case was then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE adjourned inquest upon the body of the sampan woman Fung Kui, who was drowned in the harbour on the 29th ult. was resumed at the Magistracy on the 7th inst. A soldier named Harper in the R. A., gave evidence to the effect that on the evening in question he was sitting on the steps of the R. E. pier, and that on hearing shouts to the effect that a woman was drowning, he swan out to deceased's assistance, who was then clinging to an oar, but not being an expert swimmer he could not render much assistance. He, however, got her to take hold of the oar, and with the help of a man belonging to the R.E. he tried to tow her on shore, but deceased was unable to cling on, and sank. His Worship, before returning a verdict of accidental drowning, read a severe lecture to the woman who yesterday stated that she had seen some soldiers pull the deceased into the water.

ANOTHER attempt at raising H.M.S. *Tweed* was made last night (5th inst.) with four lighters lashed alongside, possessing some thousands of tons buoyancy, but it did not come off. This morning, however, we notice that the Naval Hospital ship had been hauled alongside for a final attempt. If this does not succeed, the Naval authorities will either have to fall back on "tenders" to raise her, or—get rid of her by public auction. The Dock Company has already been indented upon for some of the appliances used, and if the authorities had put the matter in those experienced hands at the outset, they would have done wisely. If we for one moment consider the capabilities of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. under the present able superintendence of Mr. David Gillies, and that every vessel within reasonable distance of this port, of any size, which has been taken in hand in time, has been successfully raised, we feel justly proud of our local institution. As regards the *Tweed*, if her bottom only holds out, a Canton or Whampoa rigger will get her afloat, and into Dock in a fortnight, let alone our very own representative establishment.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Free Press* in writing about the Landak district which lies on the North-western corner of Borneo, says, that generally speaking the country is undulating and well wooded, large open tracts existing where the Dyaks plant padi. The population is distinctly sparse, however, though the commencement of mining operations would no doubt attract many. Higher up the country becomes mountainous, and numerous beds of lava are met with, one flow being about 25 miles across. Miserably speaking the richest bed is that containing diamonds, through which the river has worked its way and has acted as a natural sluice. As a rule the water is too deep for the natives to do much in the way of diving, but when the water is low, say down to 16 feet, hundreds of Malays exploit the bed of the river near the bars, bringing up the gravel which they wash and search for the diamonds. The base of this diamondiferous bed is sandstone and it is where the river breaks over the reefs of sandstone that the gravel is sought. Between the bars, the depth is too great. Some of the natives are said to earn as much as $15 per day by this primitive method of working, which gives an idea that with proper apparatus and engineering skill there is money to be made out of diamonds in Landak. Many reefs are also found distributed over the country containing gold. They prospect well and should pay a handsome dividend, if worked on a large scale. The returns at hand are not very reliable, as there are so many outlets to the country at present, but at Nabong about 900 tahils of gold and 3,000 carats of diamonds may be taken as a fair estimate. Labour is to be got very cheaply from Java. There the average rate is but 18 cents a day, and the officials would no doubt be glad to do all they could to facilitate the opening out of Landak. The climate up the river is excellent, although fever attacks the careless ones in the lower parts of the country. No export duty is put on gold and diamonds and the officials, like the majority of officials in Dutch Borneo, are courteous and willing to give the stranger every assistance.

ACCORDING to last advices sugar prices in Java were declining, and planters looked with apprehension to the future. The crop there this year amounts to 800,000 piculs more than last year, and reaches six-and-a-half-millions of piculs.

WITHIN the prescribed limits of a decent mourning card, one of our Singapore contemporaries publishes the bald obituary of the Singapore share market, and dates the demise of the same as occurring on the 31st ultimo. Why this facetiousness? We are very much "alive—o," but have refrained from singing a requiem over the ashes of our own Rialto. Luckily too, for it is fast reviving.

ON the afternoon of the 6th inst. Sergeant Baker made a raid on "East Bungalow," (a house situated at the Peak, and at present the residence of Mr. Stokes) with the intention of surprising a nest of gamblers. Nine men and boys were bagged, who in professional life belonged to the various domestic ranks. They were caught red-handed, but owing to the unsatisfactory manner in which the lukong who was sent in first, gave his evidence, his Worship could only convict six of the accused, whom he fined $25 each, with the alternative of 6 weeks hard. We believe that Sergeant Baker had been watching the house for two or three days, but as the gamblers kept a watchman on guard on the verandah, the raid was postponed until a friendly fog came hovering around. [It will be rather interesting to watch subsequent events; for if this was a private house we presume the matter will not rest where it now is.]

IT does not seem to be the business or the intention of any one in particular to inquire into the conduct of the overseer, or overseers of the P. W. D. who "boss" the never-ending digging up and laying down of Queen's Road. Nobody ever does inquire into the actions of men of this description somehow, and they are allowed to continue in their course, whistling in all probablity the music of the first grave-digger in "Hamlet." It would be alike foolish and childish to complain of necessary repairs or alterations that the responsible officials deem desirable to be effected in the public streets, but what the taxpayers have an absolute right to protest against is the wanton waste of their money. Is it rank stupidity or neglect?. It is only a few weeks since Queen's Road was opened up throughout its busiest sections, one part, apparently finished, was laid down again and the business people most affected hoped that it was for good and all, but the P. W. D. thought otherwise and heigh Presto!, up comes the same old poisonous soil again. We refer particularly to that section of the street lying between Messrs. Watson & Co.'s and the Victoria Hotel. A splendid source of income is being neglected by the Government in connection with this matter, for why not erect a fence around Queen's Road, and turn it into a place of amusement? In view of the present system of excavating through the medium of blasting-powder, a round sum might be charged. On those posts which now bear warnings to unwary pedestrians, why not attach a notice somewhat as follows:—"Roll up! Pay 50 cents to see a real live coolie blown up. White men double price."

THE action brought by Mr. W. St. John Hancock against Mr. J. A. Barretto to recover $470, architects fees, was tried in the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Ackroyd on the 6th inst. Mr. Reece appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Rodyk for the defendant. Mr. Rodyk appealed to the Judge for a further extension of time, inasmuch as he was unable to properly defend the action in his client's absence, but Mr. Reece on the part of the plaintiff insisted on the action proceeding. His Honor said he had no authority to grant the extension of time asked for, but in any case he would grant a new trial should the defendant ask for it on his return to the colony. Mr. Rodyk further stated he had already offered, "without prejudice," a sum of $300.00 before the case came into Court, but this had been refused. The plaintiff in the course of his cross-examination made some very interesting admissions, interesting to those especially who have had the good fortune to have had business dealings with him. Among other things, he said it was his practice never to send in his bills unless they were asked for, which certainly shows a spirit of leniency worthy all praise, and a kind warm heart. He further stated it was not on account of Mr. Barretto's connection with the "Marina" and Shameen Hotel Companies that this litigation took place, although as a matter of fact this action was only commenced on the eve of the departure of Mr. Barretto for Timor, and Mr. Hancock's refusal to delay the trial until Mr. Barretto's return is certainly somewhat inexplicable. However, judgment was given for $310.00 (execution being stayed for a month); this being but $10.00 more than the amount offered previous to the trial, the judge remarking in the course of his judgment that Mr. Hancock tried to get every sixpence he could out of the defendant; that his account was unsupported by the evidence of any of Mr. Hancock's professional brethren; and that Mr. Hancock would have had no difficulty in procuring such evidence had his bill been a reasonable one.

THE LAND OF USED-TO-BE.
James Whitcomb Riley.

Beyond the purple, hazy trees
Of Summer's utmost boundaries;
Beyond the sands—beyond the seas—
Beyond the range of eyes like these,
And only in the reach of the
Enraptured gaze of Memory,
There lies a land, long lost to me,—
The land of Used-to-be.

A land enchanted—such as swung
In golden seas when sirens clung
Along their dripping brinks, and sung
To Jason in that mystic tongue
That dazed men with its melody—
Oh, such a land, with such a sea
Kissing its shores eternally,
Is the fair Used-to-be.

A land where music ever girds
The air with belts of singing birds,
And sows all sounds with such sweet words,
That even in the lowing herds
A meaning lives so sweet to me,
Lost laughter ripples limpidly
From lips brimmed o'er with all the glee
Of rare old Used-to-be.

Lost laughter, and the whistled tunes
Of boyhood's mouth of crescent runes,
That rounded through long afternoons.
To serenading plenilunes—
When starlight fell so mistily
That, peering up from bended knee,
I dreamed 'twas bridal drapery
Snowed over Used-to-be.

O land of love and dreamy thought,
And shining fields and shady spots
Of coolest, greenest grassy plots,
Embossed with wild forget-me-nots—
And all ye blooms that cunningly
Lift your faces up to me
Out of the past, I kiss in thee
The lips of Used-to-be.

And love ye all, and with wet eyes,
Turned glimmeringly on the skies,
My blessings like your perfumes rise,
Till o'er my soul a silence lies
Sweeter than any song to me—
Sweeter than its melody
Or its sweet echo) yea, all three—
My dream of Used-to-be.

THE "Oriental Carousal Company" is the high-flying title of a concern just started in Singapore. We thought that Hongkong had just about reached the depths of financial degredation, but heaven be praised, the "Durianites" still bear away the palm.

THE O. & O. steamship *Gaelic* was safely docked at the Cosmopolitan Dock last night (5th inst.), for her periodical examination. It was found that it only required a broom to sweep off any attachments, before she was in perfect condition to be re-painted. This says much in favour of the advance science is making in this direction, when "International" and similar compounds for the coatings of Ocean steamers' bottoms, are found so efficacious.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the British Mercantile Marine Officers Association was held at the Association's Rooms, College Chambers, last evening (5th inst.), for the purpose of hearing an address from Hon. J. J. Keswick on the Sunday Cargo-Working Ordinance, the Hon. gentleman however, did not put in an appearance but, in a letter of apology excused himself on the grounds that he doubted whether much more could be usefully said about the Ordinance for restricting Sunday labour in Hongkong Harbour. The Ordinance had now become an accomplished fact and he hoped sincerely that it would become a boon to all members of the mercantile marine and in no respect operate with harshness where the interests of other people were concerned.

A letter of excuse was also read from Commander Hastings, who had been invited to attend, but whom a long standing engagement prevented. He congratulated the Association upon the success it had achieved. The Colony was also to be congratulated that the stigma of white slavery was now removed. Singapore in that respect occupied an unique position, which to judge by that day's paper it would shortly lose. The slight soreness among a small collection of shipowners at this port would speedily wear off and the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association be looked upon as being benefactors by many others besides the seafaring community.

At the cordial invitation of the meeting, the Seamen's Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Gurney Goldsmith, made the following pointed and sensible address:—

Since you have always been very kind and courteous in acknowledging the services which I have been in any way able to accord towards the great object of obtaining for the port of Hongkong the benefit of a Sunday rest, and since you have asked me to address you on this happy occasion of the Ordinance having become law, I hope you will kindly bear with me in the few words I have to say about it. And first I would remind you though there is not much fear of your forgetting or overlooking it, that the members of the Mercantile Marine who have visited the port during the last five years, that is, you yourselves of the Merchant Service, have by dint of perseverance and determination obtained this great boon. Those who have taken a leading part in bringing the question of Sunday labour in the first instance before the public and Government have done so expressly as your mouthpiece. The cry against the working on Sunday in port has been no pumped up agitation; it has been the utterance of hundreds of right-thinking men. You have carried on your endeavour for this desired object with laudable self-restraint and you have shown the community of this Colony and you have shown the world that when you wish to have a grievance remedied you could go about your agitation in a sensible and straightforward manner, showing the bull-dog's sturdiness but not his teeth, and quietly requesting that your case might be considered. You are much to be congratulated that you have had so much assistance as you have had from the Press both at home and abroad, from other sympathizers who are interested in your welfare, I may mention the name of Commander Dawson of the Church Mission to Seamen Society, from a leading shipowner in this colony, Hon. J. J. Keswick and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and last but not least from the late Governor Sir W. des Vœux and H.M. Government generally. You are to be congratulated, that this Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance has come with so little real friction. As you rightly feel and as has been expressed by yourselves, your employers' interests and your own are identical—they cannot be separated. And it remains to be proved, as proved it will be without doubt, that the one day of rest occasionally, while it refreshes yourselves and fits you better for your duties, will be no loss whatever to your employers. You are met here to night. I understand, to record your mutual congratulations and to accord your cordial thanks to H.M. Government that the Ordinance has become law. It will not be in any spirit of personal triumph that you are glad that all opposition has been so far are removed out of the way. You are not met to crow over a fallen foe. Bitterness and unkind feeling would be very inappropriate at such a time. You will respect yourselves and your cause too much to allow such unworthy feelings to have any place. And now after these few words of introduction will you give me your patient and thoughtful hearing as to the main question of Sunday Rest. Macgregor, better known as Rob Roy Macgregor of canoe fame, once said, "There is a feeling of dull sameness about life in those countries and places where work is not steadied and centred round one solid day in which lofty and deep things, pure and lasting things, may have at least some hours of attention." The Jubilee year of Hongkong has been marked in a most remarkable and important way by the passing of an Ordinance known as the "Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance." It is remarkable as being a bold stroke of policy on behalf, as Governor Sir William des Vœux himself justly said, of a very deserving portion of the community, and as indicating the truth that unnecessary Sunday labour can and must be prevented by legislation on behalf of those who without legislation are compelled either to forfeit their Sunday rest or else their daily bread. It is important as giving in hundreds of cases both officers and men the benefit of a day of rest when in port and also as bearing testimony to the fact that the Sunday rest is a good thing, recognised by a professedly Christian Government. The observance of Sunday as a day of rest has its origin in the Jewish Sabbath, an institution of divine direction. As a period of relaxation from the ordinary toil of life, when the sweat of the brow caused by daily labour for daily bread can be wiped away, it was undoubtedly first instituted. At the same time the day was sanctified or made holy by its consecration to higher and spiritual duties, reminding man that he does not live by bread alone but requires also the soul nourishment which is given by the word of God. Sunday is not however to thousands such a day of rest from labour as it was intended to be. Owing to the desperate rush of business, to trade competition and a too slack recognition of the sanctity of the day, a great deal of unnecessary work is permitted, carried on, and even enforced. Among no class of men has this compulsion been more grievously felt than among seamen. Sunday is a *dies non* at law. Hence Sunday work is generally bought from the workers by the payment of extra wages or overtime payments. But such an acknowledgment in the case of seafaring men of the day has become overlooked. Respectable men do not willingly strike work and refuse to obey orders, and thus it comes to pass that on board steamers in harbour, work is done on Sunday almost without exception by every Company. The officers are the chief sufferers, for they are responsible for the cargo and have to tally it as it goes in and comes out of the ship's hold. An old sailor's growl may be heard in the rattle of the winches but it seldom goes as far as the owner' head office, for the obvious reason that no man is compelled to stay in the Company. Where does the fault lie which produces this state of things? Not altogether and only with the owner, otherwise a greater number of ships would be noticed without cargo boats alongside of them; for many owners, all honour to them, wish their men to have a quiet day when they do happen, which is seldom enough, to be in port on Sunday. Perhaps the one word "competition" is sufficient to indicate the variety of causes that lead to the desecration of the Englishman's day of rest. But whatever the ultimate cause, the fact exists, that the only way of preventing Sunday toil is by legislation putting all ships without exception under the necessary of obtaining a permit, which should be very dearly bought, for the privilege of Sunday working. Such a law has come into force of 1st August in the port of Hongkong, thanks under God to the personal action of Sir William des Vœux. By the law the working of cargo on Sunday is put at a premium. The Ordinance does not say anything about ship work such as painting, docking &c. but such work can now be easily prevented by the Captains themselves. And will it be vain to look for this? We sincerely hope not. The cargo has always been the cause, now that is taken away, a quiet Sunday can be easily secured by the shipmaster—Having touched on the religious aspect of the subject, the rev. gentleman concluded,—The new Sunday law for the port of Hongkong with its annual tonnage of 10,000,000 tons, marks an era in the history of this growing colony. (Loud applause.)

A vote of thanks to Mr. Goldsmith for his able address closed the meeting.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the fifty-second report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall on Saturday, the 22nd August, at noon:—

The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1891.

The net profits for that period, including $120,377.54 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts (except those referred to below), amount to $1,027,646.21.

It is with much regret that the directors have to recommend the withdrawal of $1,290,901.36 from the reserve fund to credit of profit and loss account. This sum is required to make up a total of $1,470,000 to be placed to contingent account in order to provide fully for bad and doubtful accounts sustained through the many failures and the depression of trade during the past half-year.

After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation $838,547.57, of which the directors recommend a dividend of one pound and ten shillings per share on the old shares, and one pound six shillings and three pence per share on the new shares, which at 4/6 will absorb $516,666.67.

The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 3/2½, the current rate of the day, amounts to $208,008.65.

The balance $113,872.25 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

The increase of the Bank's capital has been successfully completed and it now stands at $10,000,000. The calls have been fully paid-up and the net premium on the new shares amounting to $2,490,901.36 has been placed to the credit of reserve fund, which now stands at $6,300,000.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. W. H. Forbes and Mr. H. L. Dalrymple have resigned. The directors invited Mr. E. L. Woodin to join the board which appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. G. E. Noble owing to ill-health has retired from foreign service and Mr. F. de Bovis has been appointed Chief Manager. Mr. T. Jackson resumed charge, with Mr. E. Cameron, of the London office on 1st May.

Mr. Wade Gardner assumed charge of the Shanghai Branch on 1st June in place of Mr. J. Walter, who at the request of the directors, will make a tour of inspection prior to his retirement.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by the Hon. Phineas Ryrie and Mr. Fullarton Henderson.

Owing to increase of work the directors recommend the election of a third auditor.

J. S. MOSES,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1891.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Liabilities.

Paid-up capital		$ 10,000,000.00
Reserve fund	$ 5,100,000.00	
Premium on new shares	2,490,901.36	
		7,590,901.36
Marine insurance account		250,000.00
Notes in circulation	$ 6,247,958.56	
Deposits	111,416,451.26	
		117,664,409.82
Bills payable (including drafts on London Bankers and short sight drawings on London office against bills receivable and bullion shipments)		21,357,070.59
Profit and loss account		1,027,646.21
		$157,890,027.98

Assets.

Cash		$ 29,959,619.99
Investments, viz.:—		
£100,000 2½ per cent. Consols		
£150,000 3 per cent. Indian Government Sterling Loan. The above lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve	$1,480,519.48	
Rs. 5,725,000 Indian 4 per cent. Govt. Loan	2,561,418.02	
		4,042,937.50
Bills discounted, loan and credits		62,697,031.39
Bills receivable		60,047,004.67
Bank premises		1,021,696.60
Dead stock		121,647.93
		$157,890,027.98

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Dr.

To amount written off:—Remuneration to directors	$ 10,869.00
To dividend account:—£1.10 per share on 60,000 shares—£90,000 at 4/6...$400,000.00	
Proportion of dividend on 20,000 new shares at £1.6.3 per share—£26,250 at 4/6 116,666.67	
	516,666.67
To dividend adjustment account:—Difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 3/2½, the current rate of the day	208,008.65
To contingent account:—Amount set aside to meet losses	1,470,000.00
To balance carried forward to next half-year	113,872.25
	$ 2,318,547.57

Cr.

By balance of undivided profits, 31st December 1890	$120,377.54
By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1891, after deducting all expenses and interest paid and due	907,268.67
	1,027,646.21
By amount transferred from reserve fund	1,290,901.36
	$2,318,547.57

RESERVE FUND.

To amount transferred to profit and loss account	1,290,901.36
To balance on 30th June, 1891	6,300,000.00
	$7,590,901.36
By balance	5,100,000.00
By premium on new shares	2,490,901.36
	$7,590,901.36

J. S. MOSES,
ST. MICHAELSEN,
A. MCCONACHIE,
} Directors.

F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.
V. A. CÆSAR HAWKINS, Chief Accountant.

We have compared the above statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

P. RYRIE,
F. HENDERSON,
} Auditors.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1891.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MEKONG VALLEY.

HOW A BRITISH EXPLORER FOUND IT.

"Magna est veritas, et prævalebit."

II.

Then as to the importance attached to Luang Phrabang as "an important trade centre." It doesn't begin to be one. The town consists of something over 1,000 bamboo huts of the most miserable description. The only substantial edifice is one building for the Chief, a very pleasant old gentleman who seems to have nothing else to do but chat with the Commissioner, drink whiskies and sodas with French travellers, traders and others and, generally speaking, keep his pecker up as well as circumstances permit. The Siamese Commissioner, Pra Palat Banuraks, is the real ruler, and he is a most intelligent and able man. With reference to the townships in the interior and dotted about the mountain ranges on the disputed Franco-Siam territory they scarcely have any existence at all, except in the elastic machinations of some few obscure journalists. Thirty bamboo huts of the most miserable description constitute a village, in fact I have known as few as five huts clustered together spoken of as the *muang* of so-and-so. The French posts are said to be established all along the Eastern frontiers of Siam, while the Siamese, on the other hand, have quite an army at Luang Phrabang.

M. Macey is a Frenchman sent out by a Paris syndicate to push trade with the inhabitants of the Mekong valley. He carries with him all sorts of bright-coloured ornaments, silk thread, wools and nic-nacs for which he has vainly endeavoured to find buyers. The poor people have no use for such articles, and even if they had it is doubtful whether they would care to part with their rice (and that is the only commodity they could barter with—buying for cash down being almost out of the question) for what to them, would be luxuries. But even should M. Macy succeed in getting together a few piculs of rice, and a few ounces of raw cotton, and a pound or two of cardamons, by the time he has sent it to Bangkok or over terrible mountain passes into Tonquin, its value, let alone all consideration of profit, would be swallowed up in transit expenses. Without a railway the Laos country can become nothing more than the home of a poor rural population; and as capitalists, of a sufficiently philanthrophic turn of mind, cannot be found to plunge into a costly and unprofitable enterprise, it can never pay to carry the produce of those distant regions to the markets of Europe, even supposing, for the sake of argument, that there is marketable produce to be had there in large quantities, which is certainly not the case. So much, then, for "the richest and most fertile region of the Far East." Then, again, there is the question of "the vast mineral wealth of the whole region." Up to the present time neither gold, coal, or iron have been found there in paying quantities; but even were the endless mountain ranges crammed full of sapphires, rubies, emeralds, tons of gold, blocks of silver, chunks of copper, and thousands of miles of the best steam coal, the cost of transit to and from the mines would take the gilt off the ginger-bread, to say nothing, of the deadly malarial fever which, seizing every white man that sets foot in those poisonous valleys and jungles would be certain to kill European engineers and miners wholesale. The people of the Mekong valley and Luang Phrabang regions are a fairly handy, peaceable race.

Yes, M. Pavie is the Chief of the French Boundary Commission. He has done a lot of hard work; has left a good impression on the minds of the Siamese officials (who speak well of him), and will probably turn up in Bangkok before very long to effect a settlement of the question of the Eastern boundaries of this kingdom.

Slave-hunting! Marauding! Oh, dear no! Nothing of the kind. I neither heard nor saw anything of the sort. Had such evil practices either been prevalent, or had any existence in fact, I could not have failed to know it. The people appeared happy and contented with their lot, they never having known of a better condition. As to discourtesy, I may say that during the many years that I have travelled in the interior of Siam, I never heard an angry or harsh or insulting word used towards myself, and have found perfect security everywhere. Of course one has to exercise tact and discretion when travelling, this is all

ADDENDUM.

We are indebted to an old and distinguished resident for the following additional authentic historical facts respecting the foundation of the modern Kingdom of Siam by Phya Tâk in 1768:—

Phya Tâk was successful only through the instrumentality of two great generals known as Phya Chakrakri (*i.e.* the founder of the present dynasty, the present King's great grand-father) and the other his brother Phya Surevari (*i.e.* the Wangna or, as called by Europeans, the second King of the first reign of the present dynasty). Phya Tâk founded only the west bank of Bangkok, as his capital.

The subjugation of the Shan States, Malay Peninsula, Cambodia, and the whole valley of the Mekong was carried on personally by the said two great generals, especially the valley of the Mekong which, for the first time in the history of Siam, was successfully brought under Siamese rule in A.D. 1779.

Phya Chakraksi, who was then in Cambodia suppressing the revolt there, was compelled to succeed Phya Tâk owing to a revolution that broke out in the capital of Siam, through Phya Tâk becoming insane and cruelly oppressing the people, and by Phya San, another officer of Phya Tâk's who dethroned his master and usurped the sovereignty. The people then found no more suitable successor of Phya Tâk then Phya Chakrakri, and so elected him Ruler.

The good qualities of this great general, Phya Chakrakri, are fully and briefly recorded in Burmese records and in Sir Arthur P. Phayre's "History of the Burmese," in the following words (*vide* page 217):—

"Phya Tâk had been succeeded on the throne of Siam by Phya Chakrakri, the ancestor of the present King of that country. For greater security against Burmese attacks, he removed the inhabitants of Bangkok from the west to the east bank of the river. Being a man of ability and courage he led the Siamese armies in many actions since the fall of Ayuthia in A.D. 1767, and had revived the spirit of the people, which, after the conquest by Bureng Naung, (A.D. 1564), had been cowed under the superior force of the Burmese. The confidence thus infused into the Siamese was manifested by the vigorous attacks made on the invading army."

The foregoing will, we think, suffice to prove to our readers, from the evidence of an eminent eye-witness, that the resources, magnificence, productions, and brilliant prospect of the Mekong Valley and Luang Phrabang regions exist only in the fickle minds of those who indulge in the mischievous pastime of telling and writing stories which are "with falsehood season'd."—*Bangkok Times.*

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Before Mr. A. G. Wise at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon (5th inst.), Yeung Min San, Tsang Shan, and Tam Sau were charged on remand with conspiring to defraud Tso Tung Shan of $7,000 in cash and $20,000 in securities.

Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Dennys and Mossop, prosecuted; Mr. Robinson, instructed by Mr. Rodyk, defended the first defendant, and Mr. Wotton the second and third defendants.

Tso Tung Tsau—I am nineteen years of age. My father is dead. His name was Tso Wing Yung. My mother is living. She lives at 230, Queen's Road. I was married on the 23rd January, 1891. A suit is now pending in the Supreme Court for administration. I am a ward of the Court and receive an allowance of $50 per month. I am entitled to one share under my father's will. My share consists of houses. I was at school five years in Canton. I left school and came to Hongkong the year before last. During the time my education was going on I frequently spent time in Hongkong During the last four months I have frequently borrowed money at different rates of interest. The first loan was for $7,000 from the defendant. I received $2,800. The next charge on the estate given was for $5,500 to U Ping Tong and Ho Hoi Tung. I received on this charge $2,750. The third charge was $15,000 to Yung Ming Chan, of which I received $6,000, I afterwards heard that the charge was made out in Chan Tat's name. At the time it was made out I knew nothing of Chan Tat. I have lost all this money. I lost it in entertainment and gambling. I borrowed the first sum on the 16th May, and the whole of the moneys were gone by the 6th June. I know the third defendant and fourth defendant. I have known the latter since my marriage. He had something to do with the borrowing of the money. At the end of May he took me to the Pun An Kui, a club in Lower Lascar Row. The third defendant asked me what allowance I got from the Court. I said $50 per month. He said, "What age are you." I said, "Nineteen last month." The fourth defendant was standing by and heard what was said. He exclaimed. "You, a rich man, and dress so shabbily. If you want money don't you think you can get some."? The third defendant took me to the Choi Fong brothel. After we had smoked, the third defendant said, "You are so tall and plump, you could easily pass for 21, and you need not pay it afterwards." I said I was afraid my mother and brothers might hear of it. He said, "Who will know of it." I left and returned to my shop. On the 12th May I went to the Pun Au Kui and there saw the third defendant. He took me into a room. He said, "I have found a way for you to borrow $4,000." He said the lender would give me 40 per cent. of the money. I was afraid. He said "Who need know; besides, you need not spend it." I said 40 per cent. was very high lent, I would give five per cent. He said he would see the lender again. After this he left the place and went away. Second defendant said, "Do you want to borrow $7,000," because I can lend you at 40 per cent. He asked me how old I was. I said twenty-one. I wanted sixty per cent. He refused it. Third defendant pulled me into the verandah and said "Don't be a fool, take 40 per cent., you need never repay it." I said I was twenty-one when asked, because the third defendant told me to do so. He told me to go to Mr. Dennys and make out the paper. I did not go because I was sleepy that day. The third defendant came to me and asked why I had not gone. I said I was afraid. On the 5th May I went to Mr. Dennys' office with the third defendant. Second and fourth defendants were there. Mr. Dennys refused to have anything to do with the matter. Third defendant said we would go to another solicitor. He told us to go to the Pun An Kui and await him there. He came, afterwards and said we would go to Mr. Rodyk's office. Mr. Rodyk's clerk said he would require $100 as fees. I did not see Mr. Rodyk. I should not know Mr. Rodyk if I saw him now. In Mr. Rodyk's office were the three defendants and myself. I sat and waited there for about an hour. Mr. Rodyk's clerk, Mr. Ng Mak Hoi, made up two papers in English and told me to sign. I do not understand English. The documents were not read over to me, but one I understood to be a promissory note, the other a registration paper. I received the money in Mr. Rodyk's office. The second defendant gave me $2,800. I do not think Ng Mak Hoi knew how much was paid to me. The third and fourth defendants saw the money paid. When I received the money I gave third defendant $860 in all, $700 for himself, $100 for Ng Mak Hoi, also a further $60 to Ng Mak Hoi for fees. I did not see him pay any money to Ng Mak Hoi. I took away $1,940. The second and fourth defendants both saw me give this money to the third. Before this day I had not received on account anything. All I got of the $7,000 was $2,000. I received this money between 1 and 2 p.m. I went then to the club with the third defendant. There I met Yung Ut Wo. He introduced himself. We both went for a walk. We went to the Pun Sun-in and we gambled at fantan, I lost $500. None of the defendants were there. Yung Ut Wo did not play and when he found I had lost $500 he took me away. On the same day he took me to another gambling house to win back the $500. I lost $600 more. Yung Ut Wo did not play. He then took me to the Kwai Fung brothel in Lower Lascar Row and I spent the night there. That cost me $30. He then said, "You lost $1,100 last night, let us try and win it back." He took me to the Shen Ka gaming house, where I lost another $500. He then took me to the Wu Yung Lan eating house, where I ordered a foreign supper and sent for the third and fourth defendants. The supper cost me $50. After supper, there was some talk of my borrowing more money. Third defendant said to Yung Ut Wo that I had lost all my money and asked if he knew of any one who would lend me more. Yung Ut Wo said "Go to the Pun Au Kui, and when I have settled anything I will come there." Three or four days after the supper I heard about the loan. On the 22nd May the third defendant took me to second defendant and said he would lend me more money. Tam Sau and Ng Mak Hoi were there. Ng Mak Hoi said the two papers signed with reference to the $7,000 loan would be returned and two fresh ones given as the first two could not be signed. That day I signed a promissory note to Chan Tat for $5,000 and received $800. Ng Mak Hoi did not see this money paid over. I then went back to Chun An Kan. I did not spend the $800 that day. On the 27th May Pung Ut Wo spoke to me about a loan for $5,000. He took me to Mr. Ewen's office. Two or three days before going to Mr. Ewens' office Yung Ut Wo told me he knew of a friend who would lend me $2,750. If I would give him a promissory note for $5,000. $687,50 was to be given to Chang Chul as commission. After going to Mr. Ewens' office we went to Mr. Phillippo's office. At his office I executed a charge for $5,000 and received $2,750. U Ping-chang gave me the money. A promissory note was also given me for $2,250 with my name as signatory. I had never made such a note. The note was stamped. U King-chung said the thing would look better if done before a lawyer It was not a true note and was only done for the look of the thing, Mr. Phillippo, three defendants and Yung Ut Wo were present when the money was paid over. Chang Sui tore up the promissory note for $2,250. When I left Mr. Phillippo's office I went to the club with Chung Sui and Tam San. On the way Chung Sui said Yung Ming Chan was willing to lend me $15,000. I was to get back the promissory note for which I had received $800 and I was also to receive $5,200 more. He said, "Let us go and sign at once." We went to Yeung Ming Shan's house. There I found three papers, the promissory note, the registration paper and the declaration of age paper. These I signed. I received $5,020 in cash and got back my promissory note for $2,250. I heard nothing about this note for $15,000 before I left Mr. Phillippo's office. When I got these sums of money, on the 29th May, I was in the Po An Kan Club playing fantan. Tam San and Yung Ut Wo were there. I lost $2,345 there. I then went to a brothel with Yung Ut Wo. I know the Chun Kai gambling club and have played there. I have heard that Yeung Ming Shan was the matter. Yung Ut Wo told me so. I was tiffining at one time with Yung Ut Wo. He said let us go to the Chun Kai gambling house of which Yeung Ming Shan is the rich master. I went and won $300. I went again after dinner and lost $1,900. They returned me $50. Shortly after I got this money Yeung Ming Shan wrote to me asking me to take share in a gambling concern at Kowloon City. I have burnt the letter. I took a $700 share. I gave the money to Yung Ut Wo to give to Yeung Ming Shan. I got a second letter with reference to this share from Yeung Ming Shan which has also been burnt. He told me that the whole of my share had been lost and that I still owed $70. This I paid. Yung Ut Wo also asked me to take shares in a peripatetic gambling concern. I subscribed $300 and got back $4. My mother afterwards got hold of me and took me to a lawyer. By this time I had spent all my money. It was very late when she found me.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Friday the 7th inst.

This case, in which Young Ming Shan, Chan Sui and Tam San were charged on remand, with having unlawfully conspired to defraud one Tso Tung Shang, a minor, of his property, was continued before Mr. Wise at the Magistracy on the 7th inst. The same Counsel as before were engaged.

Tso Tung Shang, the complainant, cross-examined by Mr. Robinson,—One of my names is Tso Lo Kau. I have been five years at school and I can both read and write. I borrowed the first money on May 16th and the whole of the money, about $7,000, was gone by the 5th June. I was induced to borrow this money because, being a minor, I half believed that I should not have to repay it. I won't say that I should not have borrowed it, if I had thought I should have to repay it. When all the money was gone my mother got hold of me. That was about the 21st June. The notice had appeared in the newspapers before she found me. It was before I got the letter of the 23rd June from Mr. Rodyk that my mother found me. When my mother found me she scolded me. She found me in the Pun An Kui Club. I did not show her the letter I had received from Mr. Rodyk. She told me to go to Mr. Dennys. He examined me as to what I had done with the money. I went to Mr. Dennys's office two or three times. Mr. Dennys took down my statement.

Mr. Francis said it might save time if he stated that the affidavit filed was drawn up by him personally and read over to the witness in his chambers. No one in Mr. Dennys's office saw it.

Cross-examination continued—I obtained a loan of $200 from my nephew Atack the year before last. I wanted this money to pay for things I had brought from Canton. My mother knew of this. I repaid Atack in full. Just before borrowing the money in May last I went with Chan Hang Po and Ho Ching Shan to the Choi Fung brothel. I went with them several times. I know the Tak Yung, Sun Sui, Fun Fa, Kwan Heung, and Kun Hung brothels. I knew inmates in all these brothels. I did not know all the inmates. I know a girl called Ngan Kuichai in the Tak Yung brothel. I had no special fancy for her. I knew Ying Ping in the same brothel. I knew Sai Fong in the Fun Shui brothel, Aling in the Fun Fa brothel, Yuk Si in the Kwan Heung brothel, Aso and Afung in the Kun Heung brothel, and Aying in the Sui Fung. I have engaged all these ladies several times. I was not a particular favourite with them, that I know of. I was not particularly fonder of one than the other. I engaged Ngan Kui-chai more frequently than the others. I did not want to marry her. There was some talk about it and at Mr. Dennys's I was told to say that was the reason I wanted to borrow money. I don't know where Ngan Kui-chai has gone. I believe she is in Canton. She left Hongkong before I swore my information in this case. When I saw Ying Ming-shang for the first time I did not say that I owed money to Atack and that I wanted to redeem a girl. I got the money to pay Atack from my mother. I know a man called Kwan Lu Luk. I knew him last year. He used to go with me to the Pun An Kui in the beginning of this year. I have never gambled with him. We have dined together. Neither of us paid. We were both guests. He did not introduce me to Yueng Ming Shan in the matter of a loan. I did not give a promissory note on the 17th April last to Yueng Ming Shan. I did not give a promissory note to any one on the 17th April last. It was through Tsang Shui that I got a loan for $7,000 from Yueng Ming Shan on the 13th May last, of which I was to get 40 per cent. It was not arranged that I was to get 80 per cent. I tried to get sixty per cent. but finally agreed to take 40 per cent. I objected to going to Mr. Dennys to sign the note. I did not receive $2,000 on this note. There was no promissory note torn up. The terms of the loan were not that I should receive 80 per cent. of $7,000 and pay 24 per cent. on the full value. After paying fees and taking 40 per cent. I left the office with $1,940. I was not charged 24 per cent. for one month's interest on an old note. On the evening of the 17th May nearly the whole of the money of the first loan was gone, and that evening there was talk of getting another loan. On the 22nd May I got another loan. I was offered the money voluntarily. I got a loan of $800. I did not spend this. I put it by. I did not put it by to redeem Ngan Ku Chai. On the 29th May I got another loan. I received $2,750 out of $5,000. A promissory not for $2,200 was also given to me. I had nothing to do with the promissory note. I left the office about 5 p.m. Up to boiling out of the office, I heard nothing about the $15,000 loan. When we left we went to the Pun An Kiu, where this loan was talked over, and from there we went to Yeung Ming Shan's. When the defendants first told me I would not have to repay the money, I believed them, but after thinking it over deeply I was not certain whether I would have to pay it back again or not. When I obtained the loan for $15,000, from what Chung Sui told me I believed I would not have to repay it. I believed Ching Sui at that time because I believed him then to be a good man. Under the belief I should not have to pay the money back I signed anote for $15,000, receiving $5,200. I would not have borrowed the money if at the time I had thought that I should have to pay the money back.

At this stage the case was adjourned till Wednesday at 2 p.m.

REPORT OF THE TSUNG-LI YAMEN ON THE OUTRAGES IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

The *Shanghai Mercury* supplies the following translation of the report of the Tsung-li Yamên, which has appeared in the *Peking Gazette*.

When our Yamên received information during the first decade of the 4th moon (middle of May) of the burning and destruction of the Roman Catholic Mission buildings at Wuhu, we telegraphed at once to the Superintendent of Trade of the Southern ports, to despatch gun-boats to the scene, to restore order, and afford protection, and to send officials, to make enquiries on the spot. We also charged the same Superintendent of Trade to enjoin all his subordinates to exercise re-doubled watchfulness, because threatening anonymous placards had been posted up in Anch'ing and in Shanghai, and malicious rumours had been spread. The Southern Superintendent of Trade, and the Governor of Anhui then reported per telegraph that the riot had been caused by the calumnious rumour of two sisters of mercy having decoyed two little children from their parents; this had aroused the suspicions of the irritated people, and incensed them to a riot, during which the Mission was burned and destroyed; but two of the ring-leaders have been caught, and decapitated, their heads have been exhibited, and peace has been restored again.

However, soon afterward not only the Mission at Tanyang was attacked and burned, but also the Mission at Wusueh in Hupeh. We also are informed that two Foreigners had been killed at the latter place, but we are not aware of the full particulars of the case yet. Besides these uprisings some malefactors caused trouble in Nanking and Kiukiang, but the Government troops were equal to the occasion, and dispersed the mob. These several riots have caused considerable excitement in China and Foreign countries. Enquiries into the causes of these troubles lead to the disclosure that there are many discharged, unemployed soldiers, and numerous members of secret societies spread over the Yangtze provinces; these enemies to the public peace disseminate calumnious placards amongst the populace, to stir them up to revolt. The law-abiding and peaceful members of the population have nothing to do with these affairs.

The Yamên beg to point out that the fundamental principles of the Christian religion are, to educate mankind to lead a virtuous life; that it is spread over all Occidental countries, and what the treaties concluded with Foreign lands stipulate. That the followers and teachers of the Christian religion in China, (Catholic or Protestant) shall enjoy full security for their persons and property, and freedom for the exercise of their religion."

Furthermore, the hospitals, dispensaries and orphanages connected with the Missions, are benevolent institutions, and very many Missionaries always have, of late years, whenever any part of the country was suffering from inundations or droughts, collected contributions and distributed them amongst the distressed people. This readiness to help, and to benefit the people, is deserving of every acknowledgment. There are amongst the Christians as everywhere else, good and bad characters intermingled, but the converts remain Chinese as before, and are subject to the laws of the country; with any of their lawsuits or legal proceedings the Missionaries have no business to interfere. Therefore, all the conditions of peaceful co-existence between converts and non-Christians are given, if it were not for unruly mischief-makers inventing and spreading false rumours, to stir up the passions of the common multitude; daring criminals then incite the ignorant masses to revolt desirous of robbing and stealing to their hearts' content during the tumult and confusion. If these unlawful proceedings are not speedily suppressed, it is seriously to be feared, that all classes of people, Native and Foreign alike, may be deterred from following their peaceful callings, which might be of the gravest consequences to all important interests of the whole Empire.

The Yamên therefore consider it a duty to petition for the promulgation of an Imperial Edict to the Provincial Governments commanding the Banner-Generals, the Viceroy and Governor, to issue proclamations to the inhabitants, warning them not to implicitly believe every idle and malicious rumour, calculated to foment disorder. The local authorities must take continuous care that all Foreigners, Christians people and Missionaries alike, are accorded full protection of person and property; if these endeavours they must never relax. If the precautions taken to guard against attacks have not been sufficiently rigorous, or if the local authorities proved lacking energy in affording protection, and discontent should be engendered, then it is the duty of the Provincial Governments to report any delinquents for punishment.

Regarding the disturbances in Wuhu, there have indeed been five ringleaders beheaded or ready now it behoves the Viceroy of the Two Kiang, and of Hu Kuang as well, as the Governors of Kiangsi, Anhui and Hupeh, to take steps for searching the instigators, participators and accomplices in all the riots for severe punishment, and thus institute a warning precedent for the future.

In some provinces there are still complaints and claims unsettled, dating from former occasions, the Bannier-Generals, Viceroys and Governors will have to be mindful to arrange everything with the utmost despatch. They must not listen to any empty excuses advanced by the fear of their subordinates, shrinking back from the difficulties involved, and having recourse to artful procrastination. The accumulated suits and complaints of long standing must disappear from the current business affairs.

THE EGYPT OF TO-DAY.

To the fatalist who believes that human endeavor is an insignificant factor, if a factor at all, in the development of a people, the recent history and present condition of the land of the Pharoahs must be an inexplicable fact. Within the memory of this generation, the people were lazy to the last degree, the land swarmed with beggars, and the soil, though the richest in the world, produced scarcely more than enough to supply the wants of the native population. Mohemed Ali, the great governor of Egypt, a man of restless energy and enterprise, took the matter in hand and by a series of autocratic decrees made labor honorable, and idleness a disgrace as well as a crime. To carry theory into practice, he compelled the people, *nolens volens*, by the inducement of the whip, the rod and the bastinado. His successor, Ismail Pacha, less regardless of the feelings of his subjects, nevertheless pursued the same policy. Tewfik Pacha, son of Ismail, the present incumbent, follows in his father's footsteps. He is, however, but the figure-head of Great Britain, which rules the land more absolutely that it does any city, ward or parish at home. The result of these changed conditions is visible at first sight. More land is under cultivation to-day than at any time in the past five centuries, and larger harvests are produced per acre than ever before in that period. The begger has been forced into the ranks of industry, and is not as numerous in the Nihilistic capital as in New York, Boston or Chicago. The food supply has so increased that the cost of living has been reduced to very low figures, while wages on the other hand have held their own. The country flourishes, and its national debt is being liquidated gradually but certainly.

This is the bright side of the picture, but its reverse is not so agreeable. The policy of the present administration (which as stated in English) is to favor England at the expense of the Egyptian. While the country is admirably situated for manufactures, the authorities so impose taxes as to kill any existing industry and to prevent the formation of new ones. Thus the sugar-cane grows like a weed and might be the basis of great manufacture. Yet the political conditions imposed are such that it is profitable to export raw sugar to France and England, to there refine it, to bring it back to the very town where it was grown and there sell it for less than what the native sugar would cost under existing circumstances.

A second illustration of the present policy was afforded lately by the imposition of a tax of 8 per cent. on home-made cotton-seed oil. The land produces thousands of tons of seed, which are taken to Europe, there pressed and converted into oil, candles, soap, glycerine and oil-cake. The merchants of Alexandria saw an opportunity to increase local prosperity, and built a mill. This, with inexperienced hands prospered and was able to compete with the imported cotton seed products on equal terms. It had no more than displayed its ability to make money for both capitalist and laborer, when the tax referred to was suddenly enacted, and as was undoubtedly intended by the powers that be, the industry became a thing of the past. Upon even terms, Egypt could make cotton thread, cloth, and lace cheaper than any other country. This would injure, if not ruin, English trade in the northern part of Africa, as well as in Asia Minor. For that reason every attempt to start cotton-mills in this land has been frowned at by the government.

As a consequence Egypt is essentially an agricultural country, with every probability it will remain so, as long as England holds the reins of power. Yet even here, there has been a singular disregard of the principles of commerce which are obeyed in every other country. When a land raises large crops, the first thing to be done is to move them to the mercantile centres, and to move them requires good roads, bridges, water-routes and railways. Of these Egypt can not boast. Roads, there are none. There are camel paths and donkey paths. They are usually on the levees or canal banks, and are irregular and dangerous. The crops are transported on the backs of the two useful animals named, but the transportation is slow and expensive. If a famine broke out in Khartoum, or even Dongola, the people would be dead and buried a month before a caravan could reach them from Jantch or Dunampoor, and even were they alive, the cost of transportation would make flour of the value of silver. There are but few bridges, and they belong mainly to the railroads. Instead of bridges, there are ferries numberless. They are all of one type. A cumbrous flat boat, which is pulled along a rope fastened from bank to bank. The charge, small enough to an American, is large from a native standpoint; the delay is great; and when the river is very high in the flood season, or low in the dry season, the boats are seldom usable. The water routes are the chief and the best means for carrying goods. But they involve a pitiful waste of time and energy. The boats called dahabiehs, are flat bottomed, high prowed sloops with one lateen sail. With is every favorable wind, which occurs once in ten times, they make about five miles an hour; on most occasions they are drawn by a sinewy Arab, who manages to make both himself and boat cover space at about two miles an hour. The railway system of Egypt is a capital example of "how not to do it." Though there are no serious engineering difficulties to surmount, and the cost of labor is ridiculously low, yet the fares and freight rates are almost prohibitively high. The aim of the management seems to be the devoting their lines to the soldier and pleasure-seeker, to the exclusion of everything else. Little or no regard is paid to the transfer of mails, to the upbuilding of a large commutation and local traffic, or to making connections with steamship lines. On the main line from Cairo to Alexandria, the retardation of the trains is from fifteen to thirty-five minutes per train; on the line from Cairo to Suez it is anywhere from a half-hour to four hours. The freight traffic is not neglected; it is not considered.

Under such auspices, the lot of the agriculturist is not a happy one. His rent and land-taxes are onerous enough, but they are further increased by special taxes and a poll tax. When he takes his goods and crops to the nearest city, he is stopped at the gates by the police and soldiery and compelled to pay an octroi upon all he brings. If the year through, his income averages 25 cents a day, he is very happy. He pays wages proportionate to these figures. To the day laborer he pays from 10 to 20 cents a day. So grinding is this unnatural poverty that the women and the children work the same as the men. Little boys of three to six years lead the Egyptian buffaloes to their daily work and mount guard over them the day long, and girls of the same age shell corn, pick beans, gather cotton-dung and fashion it into rude cakes for fuel, or collect scraps of wood and pieces of bushes and brambles. In every market-town you can see groups of little toddlers, sorting grain with a quickness and accuracy worthy of an adult. For this work they are paid from 1/2 to 5 cents. In many fields it is cheaper to use human labor than to use machinery. Of this, sorting beans in coffee are illustrations. In other fields the would-be user has not the cash to buy the instrument or mechanism required and keeps on as his ancestors did in the days of the Pharoahs. A good pump that with two men would do the work of eight, costs about $30 in Egypt. The farmer to whom it would be a priceless boon, not having the $30, continues to employ the 8 men, and pays them chiefly in farm products and not in cash.

The cause of this universal poverty is known to all in Egypt. The extravagance of the Khedive, about which so much ado was made by European newspapers, was simply a drop in the bucket. He spent no more and probably not as much as any of his predecessors. But he learned financial tricks they never knew, and obtained his money from foreign money-lenders, chiefly English, French and German. Excepting the Rothschilds, who were fair and upright in their dealings, these bankers and speculators as a class proved harpies alongside of whom Shylock was a monument of generosity. A single case will show the lengths to which Christian bankers will go with modern debtors. A government note for 6 months for £1,000 was sold for $400, and at maturity was taken up with a note for 6 months for £1,500 which was paid. In other words, at 275 per cent. The rapacity of the money-lenders was surpassed by that of the foreign office-holders. A lot of flimsy, if not worthless, locomotives were bought by a French agent of the Khedive, and duly examined and approved by another agent, an English engineer of high distinction. The price paid was £18,000 cash (£90 00) Of this £3,000 (15,000) was paid to the engineer, £3,000 (15,000) to the purchasing agent, and no one knows how much more to outside parties. When remonstrated with, the engineer said, "It's merely business. If I refused to pass those engines and take the hush money, some other fellow would, and I should lose my position, whose salary alone is £1,600 ($8,000) a year." In this case there was retribution. For shortly after accepting the locomotives, one of them blew into atoms, ruining for life a brother of the engineer. Another cause of expense to the people is the army of foreign office-holders who have been foisted upon them by military force. They are like the carpet baggers of the reconstruction days; no better and no worse.

It should be added that despite the evils recounted, the people are patient, polite, sober and moral. They sing as they work, or chant long quotations from the Koran. The children are round, bright-eyed, smiling and playful. All of them, old and young, are kind to one another, and equally kind to their dumb animals, the donkey, camel and horse, the buffalo, cow, goat and sheep, the cat and dog. Courtesy and hospitality are the rule everywhere. There is a great future in store for a race which can endure so many hardships and still preserve intact the higher attributes of humanity.—"E. S." in the *Sociologic News.*

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

By an Imperial Decree Hsüeh Fu-ch'eng, Chinese Minister to England and France, has been appointed Director of the Sacrificial Court.

* * *

Two notorious female thieves have been captured in Peking. They are credited with extraordinary accomplishments, such as walking easily on high roofs, making impossible leaps over tall walls, dexterity in the use of arms, and other feats.

* * *

From the 13th of July to the 12th of August being considered the hottest days in summer, the Board of Ceremonies has issued a notice that within that period all punishments with the bamboo should be reduced by 20 per cent. This regulation applies to all the *yamêns*, civil or military.

* * *

The 31st of July was the birthday of His Imperial Chinese Majesty. The 30th and 31st of July and the 2nd of August were appointed by the Emperor as days on which to receive the congratulations of his ministers and other officials in Peking. Theatrical performances took place on these three days within the Palace, and banquets were given to the officials.

* * *

The *Peking Gazette* of the 23rd July records that at the request of Chang Yao, Governor of Shantung, Sheng Hsüan-huai, Taotai at Chefoo, and Director of the Chinese Telegraph Administration, has been granted a button of the first class, in consideration of his having collected over Tls. 500,000 for famine relief, and seen himself that the money has been properly distributed.

* * *

On the 21st ult. the Wenchow bandits attempted to make another raid on some villages. A government force in ambuscade intercepted, and captured six of them. Two soldiers were killed, one by a rifle shot and the other by a sword thrust. Of the mountain bandits captured from time to time four more have been convicted by the Prefect of Wenchow. The higher authorities are deciding their sentences.

* * *

The Military Governor of Ch'ahar reports that the sentence of Wuch'ung, formerly an assistant magistrate connected with the Yungting River, has expired, but that being entirely without means, he is unable to defray the expenses required from convicts in connection with the postal service. The rule in such cases is that a punishment of 100 blows should be substituted for the payment of the money, and this is the course which has been pursued in the present instance.

* * *

Some time ago, not long after the Wuhu riot, a Hunan man was arrested in consequence of his boasting on board the *Wo Lung Ta Yuan* of having had something to do with the disturbances. He has been put on trial before the Shanghai magistrate, on a charge of rioting, but no tangible evidence could be adduced against him, and the charge could not be substantiated. Acting under the new regulation that all Hunan men without property, income, or occupation are to be sent home, the accused has been deported to Hunan under escort.

* * *

A dead body was found floating in the river close by Chinkiang. It was that of a boy in his teens. The head bore several sword cuts, and a heavy stone had been tied to the corpse to send it to the bottom. The magistrate held an inquest at which a native doctor reported that there were seven wounds on the head, four of which were fatal. No gag, made of cloth, was found in the mouth, the hands were tied behind the back with fine hempen cords, and the body was bent almost double by the weight of the stone. The verdict was "Murdered and unknown, into the river by persons unknown." No runners are out to search for the murderers.

* * *

In the Pingchow District of the Taiping prefecture of Kwangsi a fire broke out during a heavy wind-storm. Over a hundred houses were burnt down and several lives lost. Cattle, stored provisions and farming implements were all swept away. The authorities at once contributed a large sum of relief money. The loss of the necessary implements for agriculture is even more severely felt than that of houses. The Governor of the province has called upon the Treasurer to furnish funds for rebuilding the place and for replacing the implements, and has memorialised the Throne for sanction. A rescript has been issued: "Let the authorities do their best in taking care of the suffering people that they may not lose their occupations!"

* * *

A bumboat man at Ningpo made much money by lodging on board the steamers before they anchored and thus monopolising the trade with the passengers. The other day, when the steamer *Ichang* was coming into port he tried to carry out his usual tactics, but was prevented by a policeman. The boatman resisted and was taken to the station. An order was obtained from the Magistrate and he was placed in a cangue in front of the station. As all the police had a grudge against him for the trouble he gave them, he was exposed to the fierce sun without protection. He was released in the afternoon but died soon afterwards, probably from sun-stroke. His mother and widow went to the station, heartily cursed the inmates and took away the remains. If this statement of the case is correct, it will be well for the Ningpo authorities to make an investigation, if only for policy's sake (!)

* * *

Our Hankow correspondent writes that telegraph lines have been completed in Hupeh and connections were to be made in Hunan. As soon as the line party arrived at the borders of that province the inhabitants rose against the invasion by telegraph poles in that the most conservative province of China. Over 10,000 people gathered, and in a short time two thousand poles were consigned to the flames. Then a sort of vigilance committee was appointed to watch over all the water-courses and creeks, to prevent foreign engineers and telegraph materials being smuggled into the province. The line party, of course, could do nothing against so overwhelming a force, and made their way back to report the state of affairs. Though everything betokens no further disturbance, still it is doubtful whether for some time to come telegraph enterprise will be practicable in Hunan. Some time ago a report was circulated that disturbances were occurring in Hunan; most likely this telegraph trouble was what was alluded to.

* * *

Zor-boh, one of the suburbs of Yangchow, was recently visited by an enormous swarm of locusts. As soon as they made their appearance the City Magistrate issued a proclamation enjoining the people to use every effort to destroy the insects. He also advised that bright coloured flags should be stuck on bamboos around all the fields, and that the people should make as much noise as possible by shouting, and by beating gongs, in order to drive the pests away. These measures were duly carried out and met with complete success. So the people were thankful and to express their gratitude to providence they got up grand theatrical entertainments in the temple to the god of grasshoppers, and there was much festivity and rejoicing. The locusts also visited three districts in the neighbourhood of Nanking, in one place covering an area of 200 square *li*, and on the 20th of this moon they took wing and came over to Nanking itself, alighting in the inner city. They arrived during the night and the swarm was so dense that the light of the moon was obscured, which naturally caused great consternation among the people. On the next evening, however, the city was visited by a heavy thunderstorm, and a regular deluge of rain came down, which must have in someway destroyed the locusts, for in the morning not a trace of them was to be seen. The Chinese have a superstition that when a district is visited by locusts it usually signifies that that district is neither happy nor prosperous and that its ruler is bad. But if the locusts visit a place and leave again without causing much destruction to the crops, that has a very different signification, meaning that the local officials are model mandarins, and that the district is both contented and thriving.

CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

July 30th.

I understand that a French gentleman, who has been staying in Chefoo for some time past, has successfully completed his negotiations with the authorities for the supply of Chinese labourers for New Caledonia. In all, 3,500 coolies will be required, and it is probable that they will be shipped south in batches of six hundred each. They will be employed in the nickel mines of that far-off French possession which lies seven hundred miles to the eastward of Australia and which used to be, and is still, I think, a penal settlement.

The gunboats *Hitt* and *Firebrand* are in harbour, but I hear that the latter vessel will leave for Newchwang on the 3rd of next month.

It is hot and close and we are pestered by myriads of buzzing flies that worry and torment us unceasingly, as they obtain entrance everywhere, in spite of door and window screens. No doubt the fly fulfils his destiny for good, but it is rather difficult to appreciate his valuable services this sultry weather, when your thoughts of him as an extinct species would be ever so much sweeter.—*N. C. Daily News.*

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, July 30th.

Knowing you had been up North lately I was rather surprised not to see anything in reference to the gratitude (?) shown by the Viceroy, Li Hung-chang, to Dr. Irwin. Li has treated the doctor in something the same way that he behaved to Admiral Lang. He is a nice old man, just as staunch and true (?) as he was with poor General Gordon, when that noble British soldier hunted around after him with a revolver. Last autumn some of our German friends got an idea into their heads that China and Tientsin, and Li Hung-chang in particular, could not get on without a full-blown doctor from the Fatherland. Herr Von Brandt and Baron Seckendorff having been communicated with on the subject thought it a capital idea and lost no time in proposing to Li Hung-chang to have a first-class medico out from German to act as physician to the Northern fleet, and to attend to Li's household. As Herr von Brandt had obliged the great Li last autumn the Viceroy thought he could not do better than return the compliment, so he agreed to the proposal that a doctor should be obtained from Germany at a salary of Tls. 250 per month. Dr. Irwin having heard of this, sent in his resignation last week, but it has not been accepted yet I am told. To-day I have heard a rumour that after all the German doctor may not come out as pressure has been brought to bear on Li Hung-chang, and he has been reminded what Dr. Irwin has done in his Ex. and Li Ex.

The present acting Taotai Hsueng of Chi-nan Fu has had two more duties added to his present functions, viz. the Chief of the Relief Department and Chief of the Mining Department. Hsueng is a great favourite with the Emperor and Empress and his Ex. Chang Yen, which means that he is likely to get quick and high promotion.

Up to the present no floods are reported in the Yellow River district, and it is feared that the river will not rise sufficiently to admit of the grain junks at Ling Ching entering the Grand Canal.

If the weather continues as at present there will not be any floods here this year. The jute has already been gathered in, the crop is a large one and the quality good. The millet looks healthy and a rich harvest is expected. The Chinese in the interior are in good spirits, as cereals are expected to be very plentiful; and the price of rice is gradually falling in consequence. Since the opening of the river to the 30th ultimo cereals (exclusive of tribute rice) 1,557,162 piculs have been imported, against 188,779 piculs during the same period of last year. To import this quantity it would take no less than 100 steamers if each carried 15,000 piculs; and if twenty cents per picul were paid for it the freight would amount to Tls. 311,432, against last year Tls. 37,755, so the steamer companies ought to have done well. On account of the amount of cereals imported the Taku Tug and Lighter Company have been able to pay 7 per cent. to shareholders for the half year, but it is the opinion of many that they ought to have been able to pay more than that.

The German Roman Catholic Bishop of Shantung has returned from Peking, and he brings with him a despatch from the Tsung-li Yamên to His Ex. Chang Yao. The Bishop also has a despatch from His Ex. Li Hung-chang. It is rumoured that when Li handed the Bishop the despatch, the Viceroy remarked that the late riots in the Yangtze were only forerunners of more serious riots that were expected to follow, and he hinted to the Bishop that he hoped he would be moderate in his demands when he got back to Shantung. The Bishop left to-day, and travels by the Grand Canal to Chi Nan Fu. It will be interesting to know how he gets on during his journey.

The Rev. A. Favier from Peking is also here, and has been in constant communication with Mr. G. Detring and others. Rumour has it that there is something brewing, but it is too premature to give you correct reports just now.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE TAIPINGS.

Mr. Grimmer first came into contact with the Taipings in November, 1854, when they occupied the native city of Shanghai. He knew of Europeans (not of the most respectable class) who used to go into the city and evidently rendered some sort of service to the Taipings, as they came away with articles of considerable value—sometimes with bars of gold in value about 150 taels.

He also came into rather close contact with the Taipings in 1860 and 1861, when, as engineer, he was running a small steamer belonging to a Chinese mandarin. The steamer was called the *Maria*, having been named after Mrs. Muirhead, wife of the head of the Engineering works at Pootung. For some time it was used for carrying despatches to Admiral Gough at Sungkiang; afterwards it lay off the Shanghai native city, and searched boats coming down the river. After this it was sold to a Chinese official, who, as a silk merchant, had large silk stores at Soochow. He also owned much property on Tungtingshan Island, on the Tahu lake, near Soochow. The steamer (which was 75 feet long, and only 8 feet beam) was armed with four 4-pounders, and was sent thither to protect his property. Mr. Grimmer did not know of this, being under the impression it was still retained for despatch work.

It afterwards transpired that the rebels had been expecting the steamer for some time, and were awaiting an opportunity of capturing it and some Ningpo war junks belonging to the Imperialists. On the morning of their raid Mr. Grimmer had been on shore shooting, but soon the rebels appeared, three miles away, beating gongs, and making a din as they drew nearer. There was an answering din from the city; and on the shouts "Chang-mao lai" (the rebels are coming) being explained to Mr. Grimmer, he got on board, but it was too late to get up steam, as soon the rebels in 64 boats, with 128 guns, were blazing away—not doing much damage, however. Before this, the head mandarin came on board, and ordered those on the steamer to fight the approaching rebels. The Manilamen, however, advised Mr. Grimmer not to fight, as it would insure their own destruction, and as the presence of the mandarin on board would increase the danger of capture, Mr. Grimmer had to force him off, threatening him with a revolver. The mandarin went on board one of the war junks, which was hotly pursued by the rebels. He jumped overboard and was drowned.

On the steamer being captured, several of the rebels wished to kill Mr. Grimmer. He was severely cut in warding off their knives, and was probed behind with a pike, beside being in danger from shots whizzing around. His boy had his brains dashed out with a chopper, whilst the cook was afterwards wounded and pitched overboard. An old rebel chief, however, appeared on the scene, and at once released Mr. Grimmer from the cruel treatment of the rebels. Like the rest he had long hair. He was a thin, spare man, evidently a great opium smoker. As the steamer was flying the English Jack when captured, the chief asked why he came there armed, etc., etc., as he was a friend of the Europeans. Through the medium of a fireman, who acted as interpreter, Mr. Grimmer made an explanation which appeared satisfactory to the old chief, who had Mr. Grimmer living with him for six weeks, during which time he was well treated.

For three days the city was looted, many of the leaders being beheaded. The carrying about of the heads on pikes for some time was a ghastly sight. The rebels were in a highly excited state, going about foaming at the mouth and fighting one with another for the plunder. After the looting was over, a strict discipline was maintained; in fact, when one of the rebels had been discovered robbing from the people, he was tried by court-martial and would have been beheaded, but for the interposition of Mr. Grimmer, who, not knowing the rules, had asked for some provisions from the city, of course not expecting them to be stolen. On hearing this the chief set the man free, after making him *kotow*, most humbly to Mr. Grimmer for interceding on his behalf. The looting over, the rebels left the place, Mr. Grimmer being ordered to get up steam. This was a matter of great wonderment to the rebels, who peered from every available corner. Dirty water had gathered considerably in the pipes, and when the valve was lifted to let the steam off, there was an unlooked-for discharge which soon cleared the decks, many of the rebels jumping overboard. The steamer towed the chief's boats for four or five miles, and for this Mr. Grimmer received a present of 1,000 taels. On board the chief's boat was ransom money to the value of about 180,000 taels. Afterwards the rebels left for Liyang on the Grand Canal. Here two blades were broken from the propeller, and Mr. Grimmer was allowed to go back to Shanghai. Previous to this, negotiations had been going on regarding him and one Metcalfe, a lad in Mr. Grimmer's crew. The British Consul had not moved in the matter, and it was to the U.S. Consul that Mr. Grimmer was indebted for the arrangements.

When Mr. Grimmer came back to Shanghai, he was prevented by Captain Bradshaw, of the British artillery, from getting the propeller repaired; and consequently did not go back to the rebels.

When he left the rebels, they gave him many presents of jewellery, silks, etc. They used to bring their rifles and old flint-locks for him to repair. He in time complained of this to the chief, who ordered that if they wanted such work done they were to pay him for it. The chief ordered that such work should only be optional on his part. Altogether Mr. Grimmer was treated in a liberal and considerate manner by the rebel chief. From what he saw, the rebels lived beastly and sensual lives. They professed to be guided by Christian principles, but utterly ignored all Christian precepts. They were much given to gambling. In celebration of their success they had theatrical representations lasting several days.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, August 10th.

The British Lion, and the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, are apparently both brought to bay by the ex-Constable of the British Consulate at Whampoa. With that peculiarly facile method by which the property of the Nation is disposed of by the Foreign Office, without inviting tenders for its purchase, or by offering it at auction, Sir Robert Hart recently acquired the building of the British Consulate at Whampoa by private arrangement, and in course of time it was duly handed over to the Peking Bobby's representative. Unfortunately when this was done, the existence of such a personage as the constable in charge, was ignored or forgotten, and although every effort has been made since to eject Constable Jones, that officer still remains master of the situation. Jones has filled the post at Whampoa for 26 years without quitting it for a single day, and his ideas and associations have become so Whampoaized that he desires to be left there, in his Robinson Crusoe-like situation. His pay has been stopped, and the pension which Jones is entitled to is running the risk of cancellation, but it all has proved of no avail, for the savings of a quarter of a century have made him independent in his own simple and frugal way. Sir Robert is in a quandary; he wants the place, but it is now Chinese property and the British Consul cannot interfere. It is expected that nothing less than a Revenue Cruizer demonstration, *a la* Alexandria, will have to take place at Whampoa before the obdurate Jones will yield, or be brought to reason. I am on the look out for the Charley Napierian signal, like that hoisted to the Baltic fleet on leaving Spithead in 1854. "Sharpen your cutlasses for the day is our own"; and may it prove more to the point or the edge, in this instance than this historic one, for all Admiral Napier did was to sight the Cronstadt forts, but the revenue squadron will not have even this gratification for Jones has taken measures not to interviewed.

No less than twelve steamers were at anchor off Shameen, and at the Canton Wharves this morning, so who says the port is not on the move?

News has come from the North that Mr. Yu-sui-wan late of your colony, has been tried in the balance by the Nanking Viceroy and found wanting as a factor in the settlement of the Wusueh riots, and has been given his congé.

Whether it be that the Police have made your colony too hot for burglars, or for some other reason, Shameen is labouring under a burglar epidemic at present. Mr. Salingers room in Messrs. Carlowitz's house was entered during the forenoon, if you please, a few days ago and his jewellery-cabinet, containing valuables to the extent of over $1,000 were walked off with, holus bolus. A watch, two chains and a magnificent diamond pin, (said to have been an Amsterdam chip off the Kohinoor) formed a portion of the plunder, which has not yet been traced. The front door of another large British firm on Shameen showed signs of having being tampered with and there are reports of petty robberies in many directions.

The late Admiral Fong was the the instigator and principal proprietor of the Kowloon gambling hells, when he gave up the ghost, and as they have lost their principal supporter they also have had to follow suit, but I fear only for a time.

Li Han-chang and his Nangwhei harpies are too much on dollar grabbing and won't allow any squeamishness in the shape of principles to stand in the way long, to judge from passing events. It must be a satisfaction to the Government of Hongkong, strongly supported by the representative of its chamber of Commerce, to find it has been so successful in quashing even for a time, such an alluring and degrading institution upon its border.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 1st.

Eight weeks have now elapsed since the Wusueh riot. During that interval every effort has been made within the power of H.B.M.'s representative on the spot, entrusted with the interests of British subjects resident by right of treaty in the lands of a friendly power. Such efforts are necessary according to the forms of diplomatic usage, accentuated, of course, by the presence of foreign gunboats in the river. After this interval it is interesting and instructive to compare the sin with its punishment. The sin may be briefly recounted. On the evening of June 5th, Messrs. Green and Argent were killed, Mesdames Boden, Protheroe, and Warren with their children were murderously assaulted, and badly injured. The injuries received in one case may leave effects for the whole of life. The head mandarin was repeatedly applied to, but refused to send out a single man to quell the riot, or to protect the foreigners; he only allowed the ladies to stay in his *yamên* under threats from the Chinese. How far his remissness had effect may be judged from the fact that the riot commenced at 7 p.m., and Mr. Green was not murdered until midnight. A subordinate mandarin not only did not send men to quell the riot, but when the ladies fled for refuge in his *yamên*, barbarously turned them out amidst the kicks of his underlings to the fury of the mob. The missionary premises were set on fire and looted. So much for the sin. Now, were such violence to have been offered to Chinese subjects the fear of the clans injured would have ensured a very rapid and energetic settlement and punishment; but because it is only a friendly nation which in this nineteenth century does not order its men-of-war to prepare for action, each act of justice is grudgingly and tardily given. Let us summarise the progress of the criminal proceedings under the respective dates.

June 5th-8th.—Twenty or thirty men were arrested. Privately we know that the runners of the various *yamêns* made a good thing by levying blackmail for immunity from arrest of those who had raised hand or warped tongue on the fatal night,—the fine proportioned needless to say was not to crime, but to wealth.

Subsequently all were released but five; then, after pressure, five were re-arrested. No other arrests have been made.

July 4th.—Two of the murderers were privately executed in the Hsien's *yamên*, at Kuangchi, the county town.

July 6th.—The subordinate mandarin was removed from office, though not otherwise punished. An attempt was then made to regard the incident as closed, save for money reparation. After receiving most strenuous representations, H.E. Chang Chih-tung consented to re-open the case. As a result:—

July 20th-29th.—Three others confessed to murdering Messrs. Green and Argent, two more to beating the ladies and looting the premises, three to simple looting. Hitherto sentences have not been pronounced.

July 29th.—For the first time, fifty-four days after the riot, there are posted notices offering rewards for information. The head mandarin in Wusueh is still retained in office, though a promise was made to H.B.M. Consul that he should be degraded. It is however now circumstantially stated in Wuchang that there has been designated as his successor a man well acquainted with foreigners in Hankow.

It is well known that the prime incentive to the riot in Wusueh, and elsewhere was the abominable and calumnious placards issued broadcast. These had been brought to the attention of the authorities more than once before the riots, and it is needless to say have been referred to with emphasis since; yet not a single person who printed or issued these incendiary publications has been arrested or punished.

Now what is to be said of high authorities who have such a record to show eight weeks after a dastardly and murderous riot? Do they seem anxious to do justice? Does it appear that they will do more than the minimum they are forced to do? If so, whence is the force to come from? Moral force it must be, and moral force from the right quarters will be sufficient. The British Minister and the Foreign Office ought to realise that even a just and intelligent Chinese, as we believe the Viceroy to be, is in deadly fear of seeming to abase his country before the foreign powers, and that nothing but consistent firmness will lead to justice for the past and security for the future.

Should not a man like the Manchu Hsien at Kuangchi, the president at the examination, whose infamous attempt to bribe or intimidate a witness to say that the missionaries themselves fired their house, we have already recorded, and who has consistently done his best to obstruct justice, should not such a man be degraded? Should not at least the petty official who turned the ladies out to the mob be punished as well as degraded? Would it be amiss if his superior who refused military assistance were degraded and punished? Should not the authors of the vile placards be brought to justice and speedily too? Should not the whole affair have been settled promptly and impressively on the spot? What is the impression produced on the people of the place by this laggard and grudging yielding inch by inch after two months of inactivity? In China, above all countries in the world, lapse of time brings amnesty, and the tactics of the officials will be well understood. Granted that the local officials fear the hostility of the clans, granted that probably they and their *confrères* have falsely alarmed the high authorities with stories of the dangerous and rebellious disposition of the people, granted all this, it is an absolute necessity, apart even from abstract righteousness, for the future well-being of China and England, that the Wusueh rioters should be rigorously punished and the vile placards be absolutely suppressed, and it is sorely inconsistent with the dignity of two great nations that so long a time should elapse ere the punishment be exacted.

August 3rd.

We have reached another stage in the settlement of the Wusueh outrage. The leaden foot of justice had well-nigh worn out the patience of the foreign onlookers, who are all directly interested in the issue. Almost immediately after I despatched you my last letter, information began to reach me that sentence was being pronounced upon the second batch of offenders. In all eight more, convicted in various degrees of connection with murder, assault, and looting, have come under the pronouncement of the Chinese penal code. The various sentences include penal servitude for life, banishment for life or a period, beating, branding on face or back, and police surveillance. So far, so good. *Branding*, throughly Chinese and just by law and usage, may yet revolt the sense of Christian justice, which aims after all not only at the security of society but at the reformation of the individual. But apart from this, the sentence may be accepted as the best guarantee against future violence; and the extra severity, if as a Christian nation we might desire to temper it with mercy, is yet a severity erring on the right side. The provincial gazette confirms the appointment of a successor to the deputy prefect, a successor who is known to be friendly to foreigners. The question of money compensation will no doubt, present but little trouble. The Chinese authorities rarely fail in a sense of right in this point, and will no doubt themselves invite or suggest the subject in a spirit suitable to the dignity and honesty of both sides. Something remains. We have suggested the addition of punishment in addition to the dismissal of the offending mandarins. The promise of arrest of further malefactors, which we understand is made, should be a reality where guilt is really evident. But above all the root and spring of the whole crime must be destroyed. We hear that quite recently one of the most prominent literary officials in Changsha itself was implicated in the issue of the incendiary and lying placards. For the future safety of foreigners in China, and therefore for the future peace of China's foreign relations, these wicked editors of scurrilous literature must be punished and must be prevented from future crime. The Imperial edict ought to be universally published in Hunan, and the authors of the placards arrested. This will probably be the *crux* of the whole. We recognise the difficulty of the Vicaregal government far away from the scene of action, and hampered by the necessity of co-operation from the Hunan Governor. We recognise the difficulty of dealing with Hunan gentry in their own homes. But unless this be done, the future remains insecure. If there be not power in the Hukuang to do this, there must be further resources in Peking, and we have every hope that the supreme British authorities will not allow the matter to rest until China controls its most defiant subjects into obedience.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th instant, the Undersigned entered into Partnership as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, and intend to carry on business under the style of DANBY & POTTS.

All Forward Contracts made by the Partners previous to the 7th instant will be carried out by them individually, and independently of the said Firm.

S. I. DANBY.
G. H. POTTS.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. [1090

NOTICE.

I SHALL continue to carry on business at Takow, and Taiwanfoo (Formosa) as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISION AGENT.

D. MONCRIEFF WRIGHT.

Taiwanfoo, 15th July, 1891. [990

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CHAU TUNG SHANG,
WILLIAM WOTTON,
CHAN KIT SHAN,
D. GILLIES,
KWAN 'OI CHUN. } Directors.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1891. [1027

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Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [1310

Commercial.

THE WEEK'S SHARE BUSINESS.

Hongkong, August 8th.

Contrary to general expectations business on the Rialto has been very lively during the past week, and at the close the market had evidenced a healthier tone and stocks all round were decidedly strong.

Banks—The shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, have been steadily advancing since our last report and are now quoted at 202 per cent. cash, and some transactions have been done at 204 per cent. for the coming settlement, 207 per cent. for September, 209 per cent. for October and at 212 per cent. for the November settlement. Nationals have changed hands at 60 per cent. dis., and Founders at $180 per share. The scrip of the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits has been negotiated at $16 per share, and further business can be done at this rate: buyers being in the market.

Marines—The majority of marine stocks have been inquired after and rates have consequently advanced. Cantons are now wanted at $110 and Traders have been done at $66, at which quotation mere shares can readily be placed. Yangtszes have been negotiated at Tls. 70, and more can be placed at this rate.

Fires—Hongkongs are wanted at $310, and Chinas at $84.

Sugar Refineries—Chinas are slightly firmer and shares can be put through at $182 for the current settlement, and at 185 for October. Business in Luzons has been done at $80 for the 25th inst., but they are now obtainable at two points lower.

Mining—Life in these stocks has been confined pretty well to Charbonnages, and they have steadily advanced to $400 per share, and even at this rate it is almost impossible to get hold of any. Jelebus have changed ownership at $3½, and Imuris at 9½ cash, and at 10½ for next January, but they are now obtainable at $9 and $10, respectively. Punjoms have again declined to 3¾.

Shipping—China and Manilas are offering at $60 per share without inducing buyers to come forward. Douglas have been done at $40 and more shares could be got at this figure. Indo-Chinas are offering at 30 per cent. dis. Steamboats were done at 33¾ ex div. but are now quoted at $33.

Ropes—The shares of this Company have been dealt in at $113 and additional shares are now wanted at the same rate.

Watsons, have been inquired after at 19½ cash, but there are no sellers. For latest quotations see appended list:—

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue —201 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$95 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$66 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 275 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$110 per share, buyers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$312½ per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$86 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—$101 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$33 ex div., per share, sales and sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—60 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$131 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$65 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures —$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited —30 per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$40 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$181 per share, buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$78 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$88 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$75 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$7 per share, sales.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$198 per share, ex. div., buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$113 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—$25 per share, nominal.
Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co. —$3½ per share, buyers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—$0.85 per share, sellers.
Imuris Mining Co., Limited—$9 per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$4 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$78 per share, sales and buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$425 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$65 per share, buyers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$47 per share, sellers.
Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$25 per share, nominal.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—$10 per share, sellers.
The China-Borneo Co., Limited—$10 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited —$12 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—$15 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$80 ex. per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$5 per share, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$158 per share, sales.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$25 per share, buyers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—$5 per share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—$12 per share, sellers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$31 per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—50 cents per share, sales and sellers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$15 per share, buyers.
The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld.—$16 per share, buyers.
The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld.—Founders' shares, £145 per share, sales and buyers.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.—£15 buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—60 per cent. dis., sales.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders' shares, $180 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/2½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/2⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...3/2⅝
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/3
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/3
ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.05
Credits at 4 months' sight 4.12
On India, T. T. 221½
On Demand 221½
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 72
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 357, H. Hygam, 8th August,—Holhow, in tow by *Pilot Fish*, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ARDGAY, British steamer, 1,100, J. Thom, 11th August,—Wuhu 5th August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, 1,592, J. G. Spence, 11th August,—Calcutta 24th July, Penang 31st, and Singapore 4th Aug., Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1,521, H. Selck, 11th August,—Nagasaki 6th August, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Colliery.

AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,055, T. Rowin, 9th August.—Nagasaki 3rd August, Coal.—Melchers & Co.

BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,520, Loovalle, 11th August—Singapore 5th August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BISAGNO, Italian steamer, 1,499, L. Baccarini, 4th August,—Bombay 15th July, and Singapore 26th, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

CHINA, American str., 5,200, W. B. Seabury, 9th August,—San Francisco 18th July, and Yokohama 4th August, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

CHI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,580, C. R. Null, 11th August,—Shanghai 7th Aug., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLARA, German steamer, 675, H. Ipland, 9th August,—Haiphong 5th August, and Holhow 8th, General.—A. R. Marty.

CONTINENTAL, Dutch steamer, 672, C. Schall, 10th August,—Haiphong 7th August, Ballast.—Wieler & Co.

COSMOPOLIT, German str., 551, Schaefer, 6th August,—Cebu 1st August, Sugar.—Wieler & Co.

DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, J. C. Gerard, 9th August,—Manila 6th August, General.—Shewan & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Comley, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.

FIDELIO, German steamer, 852, H. Brorsen, 7th August,—Whampoa 7th August, General.—Melchers & Co.

GAELIC, British steamer, 4,209, W. G. Pearce, 31st July,—San Francisco 7th July, and Yokohama 25th, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

GLENOGLE, British steamer, 2,500, Wm. Duke, 10th August,—London, *via* Penang, and Singapore 4th August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GWALIOR, British steamer, 1,602, J. F. Jephson, 9th August,—Bombay 23rd July, and Singapore 3rd August, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

HAIPHONG, French steamer, 845, Bousquet, 11th August,—Haiphong 8th August, and Hoihow 10th, General.—Messageries Maritimes.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,283, S. Ashton, 6th August,—Foochow 31st July, Amoy 4th, and Swatow 5th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 985, J. Bruhn, 31st July,—Whampoa 31st July, General.—Wieler & Co.

LANCELOT, British steamer, 1,564, J. Thomas, 10th August,—Pasoeroean (Java) 1st Aug., Sugar and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LYDIA, German steamer, 1,159, Th. Forck, 9th August,—Kobe 2nd August, General.—Siemssen & Co.

METAPEDIA, British steamer, 1,456, Fraser, 4th August,—Barrow 4th June, and Singapore 23rd July, Rails.—Government.

OOPACK, British steamer, 1,730, D. Davis, 11th August,—Liverpool 30th June, and Singapore 6th August, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

PHRA NANG, British steamer, 1,021, W. H. Watton, 11th August,—Bangkok 2nd Aug., Koh-si-chang 4th, and Hoihow 10th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

POLLUX, German str., 898, H. Hellmers, 11th August,—Saigon 7th August, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

SISHAN, British steamer, 835, E. F. Stowell, 6th August,—Saigon 2nd August, Rice.—Kin Tye Loong.

SWATOW, German steamer, 631, C. Binge, 11th August,—Whampoa 11th August, General.—Melchers & Co.

TAI YICK, German steamer, 902, N. H. Emcke, 11th August,—Newchwang 5th August, Beans.—Meyer & Co.

TELLUS, Norwegian str., 1,948, J. Amundsen, 9th August,—Kutchinotzu 4th August, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

YANGTSE, French steamer, 1,991, Lartigue, 11th August,—Marseilles 12th July, Singapore 3rd August, and Saigon 8th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALTAIR, British bark, 399, T. Munro, 1st Aug., —Tamsui 22nd July, Camphor and Ballast.—Wieler & Co.

AMPHITRITE, British ship, 1,685, C. A. Anderson, 21st July,—Cardiff 13th April, Coals.—Wieler & Co.

CALBURGA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June,—New York 23rd January, Petroleum.—Russell & Co.

CANARA, British ship, 1,489, J. J. Dexter, 21st July,—Shanghai 17th July, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

CARL FRIEDRICHS, German ship, 2,040, H. Fröhlich, 5th July,—Cardiff 21st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.

ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

ESCORT, American bark, 634, Waterhouse, 22nd July,—Rajang 12th July, Timber.—Captain.

ISAAC REED, American ship, 1,489, F. D. Waldo, 25th May,—New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

JESSONDA, German bark, 883, Aug. Oesselmann, 20th July,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th May, Coals.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

KITTY, British bark, 803, Wilson, 21st July,—Singapore 7th July, Timber.—D. Musso.

MARIA, Spanish schooner, 51, Francisco Oloneo, 9th July,—Manila 18th June, Ballast.—Master.

MARIE BIRO, German bark, 536, H. Hindrichs, 9th August,—Chefoo 4th July, Beans.—Wieler & Co.

MINNIE G. WHITING, British bark, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June,—New York 2nd Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NINGPO, German steamer, 762, R. Köhler, 8th August,—Whampoa 8th August, General.—Siemssen & Co.

PORTLAND LIGHTS, American bark, 1,180, A. H. Forbes, 13th July,—New York 16th March, Petroleum.—Shewan & Co.

STANFIELD, British bark, 590, J. Clark, 3rd July,—Sourabaya 14th June, Ballast.—Captain.

TROOP, British ship, 1,576, D. W. Corning, 4th August,—Cardiff 23rd April, Coal.—Government.

XENIA, American bark, 1,136, L. D. Smith, 8th July,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th May, Coals.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

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